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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXV NO. 294 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

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NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR FOREIGN INTERESTS

But Large Field Open To Them, Says Nehru

ADDRESS TO ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Big Business Blamed For Fall In Production

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15, A. P. I.): India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said here today: "We cannot have any special privileges for any foreign interest in India. There is a large field, specially for the next few years, and we want co-operation with other countries during the process of India's development and I think British and other foreign interests that exist in India will and should have this large field open to them."

TIP TO FOREIGN BIG BUSINESS

Pandit Nehru added: "Whether they will function on old lines or will have a new angle of vision, I cannot say, but inevitably changes take place and when our economic changes, the outlook of foreign businessmen will also change equally with that of Indian businessmen. There is a great deal in common between us and I think in future there will be prospects of our working together."

Pandit Nehru, who was addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that while there had been a good deal of indiscipline in Labour which had interfered with production, at the same time it would be wrong to cast the blame on Labour or Agitators. There had been a deep distrust of employers among Labour. That distrust had something behind it.

During the war years some of the big businesses made vast fortunes, but Labour did not get benefits from this business.

HEALING PROCESS

Referring to the problems arising out of partition, Pandit Nehru said: "We have got over a great distance towards the healing process, if I may say so, although much remains to be done. I do not know how long it will take to get over this uprooting of human beings. There are still many hurdles to be overcome, and I hope that gradually and rapidly we will be able to overcome them. It is a deve-

(Continued On Page 5)

Lord and Lady Mountbatten were received by Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, Premier Kher and Sheriff Mithan Lam, on their arrival in Bombay.

3 SHIPS A DAY OF FOODGRAINS FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15. (A. P. I.): Three ships a day, on an average, will bring over 450,000 tons of food grains to India from eight different countries during the month endin January 10, 1948.

Argentina is the largest single exporter with 2,67,000 tons and the U.S.A. comes next with 1,16,000 tons. In terms of maize, wheat and barley, the quantities are 1,55,000, 1,13,000 and 91,000 tons respectively. The balance consists of rice and other coarse grains.

State Socialism For Burma

RANGOON, Dec. 15 (Reuter).—The Burma Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, reiterated his Government's policy of State Socialism, when he addressed Burmese businessmen, it was disclosed today.

Thakin Nu stated that a programme of socialisation of major industries and agriculture could be fulfilled only by gradual stages.

He said there must be an interim period between the present time and the establishment of a completely Socialist State.

Orissa States Merge With Indian Union

CUTTACK, Dec. 15, (U.P.I.) Almost all the 'A' Class Orissa States have also signed the agreement handing over their administration to the Indian Union Government, as the 'B' and 'C' Class Orissa States, before the departure of Sardar Patel from here this morning.

Now all the 26 Orissa States will come under the administration of the Government of India from January 1 next.

An earlier A.P.I. insesage stated:

CUTTACK, Dec. 14. (A.P.I.): Thirteen out of 15 B and C class State rulers in Orissa Agency have signed an agreement with the Indian Dominion Government whereby the administration of the States concerned will be taken over by the Orissa Provincial Government.

In return, certain privileges and privy purse enjoyed by the Rulers will be guaranteed by the States' Ministry. It is learnt. It is understood a mutually agreed draft as between the Dominion Government and the Rulers were hammered out after a brief conference which the States Minister had had with the Rulers today.

PORTENT OF FUTURE.

The effect of this agreement, it is generally assumed, will have far reaching consequences throughout the Princely order. A vast majority of the States which belong to the semi-jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional category are expected to follow the example of the Orissa States thus eliminating the conflicts arising out of the demands for Responsible Government in small States and the resistance thereto by the Rulers.

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT.

It is now authoritatively learnt that the agreement which 13 out of the 15 rulers of B and C class States entered with the Indian Dominion Government pertains only to the States in this region, namely, Orissa and Chattisgarh. Similar non-jurisdictional States elsewhere in the country are on a different footing and might have to be treated differently.

Following are the main points of the agreement executed by the rulers last night:—The ruler cedes to the Dominion full and exclusive Authority, Jurisdiction and Powers for and in relation to the governance of the State and agreed to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on January 1, 1948. From that date the Dominion

(Continued on Page 5)

Central Planning For Basic Industries

Mookherjee Calls Crusade Against Inflation

Birla Strikes Gloomy Note On Flow Of Capital

The Industries Conference which opened in Delhi on Monday set up a main Committee consisting of all the Provincial and State Minsters, a number of representatives of Industry and some representatives of Labour and Commerce to consider draft proposals. It also set up three other committees dealing with the engineering section; non-engineering section; and with textiles industry and cottage industries.

Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Minister for Industries and Supply Government of India, who opened the Conference stressed the need for evolving practical measures which will speedily eliminate the various bottlenecks in the way of full production of our industries.

Dr. Mookherjee said that this Conference, included as it did representatives of the Provinces and the States, of industry, commerce and of labour, would be in a fit position to advise Government as to the steps that should be taken for immediate improvement and for short-term and long-term expansion of the industries.

The Minister announced the setting up of a technical committee by the Government of India which would scrutinise the surplus plant and machinery held by the Government all over the country and investigate what could be made immediately available for use.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Almost since the end of the war, but more noticeably from August 1946, there has been a steady decline in our industrial production. The decline has been so serious that some have wondered whether we should not for a while forget further industrial development in this country and concentrate our efforts on brining installed capacity now lying idle upto its fullest possible working. In every sense of the term we are now in an industrial crisis of a type we have never seen before.

Side by side with this unfortunate state of affairs is a worsening of the inflationary situation in the country. This vicious circle of fall in production and rise in prices can only be broken by increasing our productive capacity through a sustained and planned effort. We have examined a number of our most important industries with this objective. Of the many causes responsible for a fall in production, the most important have been unsatisfactory relations between labour and industry, a shortage of raw materials and defects in their distribution, inadequacy of transport to meet present needs, difficulty in obtaining capital goods and construc tional materials to instal them and supply and exchange limitation on the import of full requirements of industry. The remedy for these defects will be the first major problem of Government. We depend on the col-

(Continued on Page 6)

STOP PRESS

"BIG FOUR" BREAK UP.

LONDON, Dec. 15. (Reuter): The Council of Foreign Ministers, after their longest session of the present conference, to-night decided to adjourn indefinitely. Their Deputies, however, will meet to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN MOVE DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. (Reuter): Democrats defeated to-day a Republican Party attempt to push anti-inflation legislation through the House of Representatives without amendment, as a substitute for President Truman's 10-point anti-inflation programme. The voting for the Bill was 202 against 188, but a two-thirds majority was required for passage of the procedure which would have barred all amendments.

U. S. AID TO ENROPE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. (Reuter): The United States Senate approved by a unanimous vote to-night the final version of the $97,000,000 dollars Interim Aid Bill as approved by a Senate House of Representative Conference.

The United States House of Representatives to-night passed the final version of the $97,000,000-dollar Interim Aid Bill for Europe and China which now goes to President Truman for signature.

BRITISH POLICE FORCE TO WITHDRAW

JERUSALEM, December 15. (Reuter): British police forces are expected to complete their scheduled withdrawal from the Jewish areas of Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Petah Tiqvah by midnight, it was officially stated.

BR. "REDS" LINE UP WITH 'COMINFORM'

LONDON December 15. (Reuter): Britain's Communist Party officially abandoned support of the Labour Government's production drive this week-end and called on Communist Trade Unionists to pursue the fight for improved wages and conditions.

Million People Disappointed

Nehru Meeting Abandoned Due To Failure Of Loud Speaker: Calcutta Stampede

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): A mammoth mass meeting called by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and attended by about one million people, who had assembled this afternoon at the Calcutta Maidan to hear India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had to be abandoned on account of the failure of the microphone arrangement.

For nearly forty-five minutes, Pandit Nehru tried to address the gathering but could scarcely make himself heard by them because of the noise created by a section of the audience protesting against the failure of the loud-speaker arrangement. Many of them tried to rush the rostrus and the meeting had, therefore, to be abandoned.

Pandit Nehru tried his best to pacify the crowd, but as pandemonium continued he jostled his way through them and returned to Government House.

Several persons, including women, were injured in the stampade and a few had to be taken to hospital.

NEHRU NOT GOING TO LONDON JUST YET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15. (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated today that it was very unlikely that he would be going to London in the middle of January.

Replying to a questeion at a press conference Pandit Nehru said that he had been invited by Prime Minister Attlee to London and he has said that he would gladly accept the invitation when it was possible to do so. The matter rested there. There was no intention at present of his going to London in the middle of January. The date of his visit depended on circumstances.

MUNSHI FOR BIHAR GOVERNORSHIP?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Mr. K. M. Munshi is mentioned here as the likely successor to Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram as Governor of Bihar. Final decision, however, is not expected before the return of Pandit Nehru and Lord Mountbatten by the middle of this week.

Quality Control Conference Discusses Standardisation

AMERICAN EXPERT EXPLAINS HOW SYSTEM WORKS IN U.S.A.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Standardisation of various cotton textile items already approved by the Textile Division Council of the Indian Standards Institutions was taken up by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Sectional Committee at its first meeting held in Bombay today. Mr. Bharat Ram, Chairman of the Council, presided.

The Committee also expressed the desirability of having inspection machinery attached to the Indian Standards Institution if possible for export trade purposes with a view to ensuring quality control.

Among those present were Mr. C. P. Halkatti, Assistant Director, I. S. I., Mr. K. I. N. Iyengar, Controller of Inspection, Industry and Supply Ministry Bombay, Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Chairman of the Textile Control Board, Mr. Govardhandas Gokuldas Morarji, Mr. G. M. Nabar Head of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay and Mr. N. S. V. Aiyer, Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Dr. W. A. Shewart of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New Jersey, U. S. A., a recognised world authority in the field of quality control, now touring the country also enlightened the members of the Committee on the work being done in this direction in America and England.

NEW FIELD IN INDIA

Outlining the scope of Indian Standards Institution's activities, Mr. Bharat Ram said that scientific standardisation of various products in India was almost non-existent and had greatly handicapped the consuming public. The problems of standardising textile products were more difficult than in other fields, but he was confident that considerable headway would be made in this direction with the co-operation of producers and consumers. Dr. Shewhart's knowledge and experience would also be of great benefit to Indian industrialists and the Government in evolving the necessary standardisation technique in India.

CLOTH SCHEME

The Government of India's recent rationalisation scheme in cloth, he pointed out, was distinct from the subject under discussion which was to be considered on a long term basis as far as standardisation is concerned so as to classify and improve the quality of cotton textile products on the one hand and to ensure the consumer on the other hand that his interests are safeguarded by this arrangement. A system of stamping standard marks on behalf of the I. S. I. would be desirable in this respect on the lines of the Agmark system.

MINIMUM BASIC STNDARDS

Various problems arising out of the proposed quality control of such an industry in a vast country with varying climate and requirements were then discussed in detail by the members of the Committee representing millowners, technicians and the trade. It was felt that a beginning could be made with the minimum basic standards. The policy of a progressive rise in grades and qualities, restricting their number to the minimum, was also agreed upon.

INSPECTION MACHINERY

It was felt that methods should be devised to ensure that the overseas contracting parties got the specified quality of goods exported from India. Efficient inspection, sample-checking and stamping was advocated by the members. Dr. Shewhart also promised to place his expert knowledge of modern sample-checking systems at their disposal.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to immediately take up standardisation work on some of the textile items and prepare draft specifications.

Dr. Shewhart is leaving by air for Delhi on Tuesday morning for addressing the Industries Conference convened by the Ministry of Industry and Supply and will be back in Bombay on Thursday.

Reminder To Nehru

At the end of the meeting addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Sunday a gun which was confiscated in 1931 from late Pandit Motilal Nehru was returned to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
New York, Dec. 15

Previous Closing	36.39
Today's Opening	36.39
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	35.91
Difference	—48

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, Dec. 15

New York Stock Exchange Opening Prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining	34-5/8
General Motors	57-3/8
United States Steel Common	76-7/8
United States Steel Preference	unquoted.

LAST QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	500	8
Cotton Jarila March	495	0
Silver Bullion	170	0
Gold Forward	108	6
Soverign	t. 68	4

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MALAYANS' MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

Davinder And Lewis Eliminated From Singles

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Malayans had a field day today. Their three singles representatives won their respective matches and have figured amongst the last four of the Tournament. Their triumphs were brilliant as they were gained against such master-craftsmen as Tage Madsen of Denmark and Davinder Mohan and Lewis of India.

Every singles match played this evening was worthy to be the final of any Badminton Tournament in the world. Coming one on top of the other, the matches provided a feast which the Indians are not likely to witness for a long time to come. Malayan Dural started the ball rolling by accounting for Madsen, once the world champion, in two straight games. The smashing of the Malayan was 'par excellance.' With machine like consistency, he smashed to the extreme flanks of him opponent and left the Dane hardly any chance to return them. Sensing the tremendous power and accuracy behind his opponents smashes Madsen tried to play Dural at the nets in the second game. As in his overhead the Malayan excellent in net-play and by brilliant manoeuvring forced Madsen to send the shuttle high in the air. That was enough for Dural who pounced upon almost every toss and killed it with pace and direction. Madsen, however, was enjoying a short-lead of two points in the second game at 12-10. At this stage he twice consecutively served outside the court and forfeited his service. With the score at 12-11 in his favour Madsen did it once again and the game was lost in a great triumph for Dural.

In the second match which was not expected to provide any difficulty for Poul Holm, Denmark's number one, Hemmady cornered most of the glory by extending the foreigner to the decider before going down. In consistence with his form in the present tournament, he played sound badminton, using every known stroke of the game, but was finally overwhelmed by a faster player who had also more knowledge of court-craft.

To Chung King Leong fell the honour of winning the most keenly contested and the most interested match of the evening. Pitted against India's number one Davinder Mohan, Leong systematically and methodically tore the Indian's game to shreds and for the first time on the Indian courts made Davinder look small. At no time of the match was Davinder his usual confident self and at no time of the match could Leong be said to have lost his grip over the game. The Malayans drops were of the highest craft, almost perfect. He dropped the shuttle so close to the net that Davinder either could not reach it, or having reached it could essay but a weak return which was easily killed by Leong. The winner's play at the nets was exemplary and aided by the strong and usual Malayan back-hand he often caught Davinder on the wrong foot and left him in a hopeless predicament. Davinder tried his usual method of getting his opponent close to the net and then flicking the shuttle back to the baseline, deep, on his opponent's backhand. This was thoroughly useless against Leong who, making good use of his shoulder, tossed the shuttle back to the baseling leaving Davinder non-plussed. The Indian's smashes and drops proved easy picking for the Malayan who placed them at will.

In the last semi-final, Lewis for once found himself playing against a player older than himself. When Lewis bagged the first game at the cost of but 6 points it was thought that there would at last be at least one Indian to challenge the supremacy of the foreigners. But Samuel, playing resourceful badminton won the next for the loss of an identical number of points. In the decider, Samuel lead almost throughout and ran out an easy winner.

The remaining three matches of the evening proved to be disappointing and paled into insignificance by comparison. The Deodhar sisters won far more comfortably than the score indicated and qualified to meet Mrs. Ahm and Mrs. Athaide in the finals. The latter pair got the better of Miss Talyarkhan and the frightened Miss Chinoy who, unfortunately, could do nothing right. Like Davinder later in the evening, she was awed by the occasion and did not do herself justice.

The remaining quarter-final in the men's doubles event was easily won by Dural and Mugwe at the expense of the gallant pair from Delhi, Jaini and Charanjit.

The results:

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals).—Dural beat Madsen 15-10, 15-12; Holm beat Hemmady 15-5, 7-15, 15-6; Leong beat Davinder Mohan 15-7, 10-15, 15-9; Samuel beat Lewis 6-15, 15-6, 15-11.

LADIES' DOUBLES (Semi-finals).—Miss Suman Deodhar and Miss Sunder Deodhar beat Miss Nigudkar and Mrs. Soman 17-16, 15-7; Mrs. Ahm and Mrs. Athaide beat Miss Talyarkhan and Miss Chinoy 15-5, 15-7.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals).—Mugwe and Durai beat Jaini and Charanjit 15-9, 15-10.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES

6 P.M. INTER-PROVINCIAL FINAL—BOMBAY vs. PUNJAB (Two matches of men's singles followed by one match of Ladies' Singles); followed by the semi-finals of men's doubles: Madsen and Holm vs. Durai and Mugwe; followed by Lewis and Davinder vs. Samuel and Leong.

This revolver is so well-known for its high qualities, that no further eulogisation is necessary. Suffice it to say that it successfully competes the genuine American makes and is fitted with automatic repeater-dial of six shots. It emits terrible sound and sparks, scaring away dacoits and wild animals. A unique defensive weapon.

Price No. 2222 Rs. 6-8-0; No. 3333 Rs. 7-13-0; No. 4444 Rs. 8-12-0 with shots.

Extra shots at Rs. 5/ for 4 dozen. Leather belt Rs. 8/- each. Lubricating Oil Rs. 1/4/—per phial.

UNITED TRADERS P. B. No. 243 CAWNPORE.

MERCHANT FINED RS. ONE LAKH

Convicted For Profiteering In Cloth

BOMBAY, Monday.

A cloth merchant doing business in the City was to-day awarded a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one lakh for profiteering in cloth, by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

The accused Mohanlal Huramal was charged with selling a bale of cloth to a customer who did not have a requisite permit. The Magistrate found him guilty of this charge and also of not issuing a cash memo and further making a profit of 105 per cent in the transaction.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON MISSING

BOMBAY, Monday.

A twelve-year old boy, son of a Marwari multi-millionaire businessman of Kalbadevi, has been missing since the last few days.

It is suspected that he has been kidnapped and is held for ransom.

All efforts to trace him so far have proved futile and a comb-out by the police of all the city's underworld hide-outs have yielded no results.

The boy was last reported to have been seen in the company of two persons in the Northern parts of the City. The two suspects have been taken into custody by the Police who are not prepared to divulge any information on the subject. Sensational developments are expected as both Police and private efforts undertaken by the wealthy parents of the missing lad, to find him dead or alive are, it is learnt, being continued with unrelaxed vigour.

ACQUITTED DETENU STILL HELD IN PRISON

Complaint Before High Court

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

A complaint was made this morning before Mr. M. C. Chagla, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay and Mr Justice Gajendragadkar, by Mr. G. S Gupte, Advocate, that contrary to their lordships orders, an agriculturist of Satara who was detained by the order of the District Magistrate of Satara, in the Central Prison Yerowda, had not been released, at least till Friday last, ten days after the order was made by their Lordships.

The Government pleader informed their Lordships that a telegram had been sent to the effect that the detenu must be immediately released to the Jailor of Yerawda

Their Lordships then directed that write, should, in such cases be sent by the High Court Office both to the authority making the order of detention as well as the authority actually detaining the person concerned, and not only to the former as hitherto-fore.

ONE YEAR R. I. FOR ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY

BOMBAY, Monday.

For attempting to rob a woman at her residence in Thakurdwar, one Vasant Balkrishna was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' further R.I., by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Agreeing with the majority verdict of "not guilty", Mr Justice Weston at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, ordered the acquittal of a mill-hand, Vasant Vithoba More, who was charged with murdering a person by stabbing him on February 26. The defence case was that the accused had been falsely implicated.

Mr. S S. Baptista appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. B. Vora defended the accused.

POLICE OFFICER SUSPENDED

Inspector Mohiudin, in charge of the Northern Branch of the Prohibition Police, Bombay, has it is learnt, been ordered to be suspended pending inquiry into his conduct.

BOMBAY, Dec. 15 (API): Mr. S. A. Brelvi Editor the "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay has agreed to serve on the G.I.P Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay as the General Manager's nominee, says a press note issued by the Public Relations Officer B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. Railways, today.

Isaac Mansoor and Pom Ballantyne winners of the Men and Women's section of the long-distance Swimming race held on Sunday by the B.P.O.A. Aquatic Council. Mansoor's timing for two nautical miles was 46 minutes 17.7 seconds.

Bradman's Last ... ... But One !

SYDNEY, Dec. 15 (Reuter): Don Bradman's announcement last week that he would soon have to be putting away his bat, has been followed by reports that this is his last season in Australia and that the second Test probably marks his last appearance on the Sydney ground.

A spokesman, who for many years has been the channel of announcements regarding Bradman's intentions, confirms this. He adds that Bradman is still undecided about the Australian team's tour of England next year.

At present Bradman is fitter than he was last season and critics again take it for granted that he will captain Australia in England next year.

SYDNEY TEST: NO PLAY ON MONDAY

Pitch Soaked By Rain

SYDNEY, Dec. 15 (Reuter): There was no play today, the third day, in the second Test match between India and Australia.

With the wicket almost covered by pools of water following heavy rain which fell yesterday and again early this morning, no play was possible before lunch on the third day of the second cricket Test between Australia and India.

Although Amarnath and Bradman, after a cursory glance, decided that an immediate start was impossible and announced that a further inspection would be made at 2 p.m. (Sydney time) there seemed little prospect of any play today.

Sydney was completely blanketed by clouds and the absence of sunshine made drying a slow process. The ends of the wickets were covered but the sides and the approaches were far too slippery to permit play.

The covers were removed at 12-30 p.m. and most members of both teams walked out to have a look at the wicket.

They saw that an area of about 10 yards on each side of the wicket was a sheer swamp. Water had also seeped through at one end near the batsman's position, and deep thumb impressions could be made on various parts of the pitch. A hot sun for a couple of hours would make the pitch a real "sticky dog" in the late afternoon, but there was little hope of this as there was still no sign of a break in the clouds.

After a further inspection of the pitch, it was announced that there would be no play today—on the third day of the second Test match between India and Australia.

SOFIA, Dec. 15 (Reuter). General Enver Hodja, Albanian Premier, who is in Sofia to sign a cultural pact with Bulgaria, said that Albanians would help to build "a front of Granite" from the Black Sea to the Adriatic against the Soviet Union and "our master and genius Stalin."

Trends In Agriculture

By B. NARPATI.

Britain's agriculture has developed rapidly since the beginning of World War II. This development has been reflected in a 35 per cent. increase in production. The total income of British agriculture for 1938 amounted to 280 million pounds. In the meantime, the figure of 580 million pounds has been reached in this respect.

This remarkable increase is the direct result of the extensive measures for modernising production which have made Britain's agriculture one of the most highly mechanised in the world. The total number of tractors in Britain before World War II amounted to 55,000. In 1946 there were over 200,000 of all sizes.

Agriculture is one of the most extensive branches of National economy. World War II clearly demonstrated how important its promotion was to the nation. The authorities in India should endeavour to give clear recognition to this fact in the practical policy of National reconstruction.

During the war, a large-scale recruitment scheme for a new labour force in the U. K. seemed hardly feasible. As far as possible, the human element had to be replaced by machines. The Women's Land Army, a body of volunteers about 80,000 strong, have done very valuable work. In India, too, women have done their part in agricultural pursuits. But it has not been quite under governmental control.

THREE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

There have been three stages in the development of British agriculture. In the 18th century the development of new techniques of crop selection and rotation in England influenced the whole science of agriculture throughout the civilised world. Big innovations in stock-farming and grass cultivation in the 19th century made English farming "an example to the rest of the world." The new Agricultural bill attempts to consolidate the position of the British farmer by safeguarding both prices and guaranteed markets.

In India, though conditions differ, the problems are much the same. There is price fixation of agricultural products. But the flourishing black-market is too great a temptation for many a farmer and retailers to resist.

The soil has become almost exhausted in many parts of India. Attempts to enrich it by the addition of chemical manure are being made. They are yielding some results. But it seems certain that the custom of burning animal dung must be abolished before the earth can regain its health.

Animal dung is not used in Britain. The earth in many parts lacks animal manure as a result of the extension of mechanised farming. Some experts are of the opinion that the total abolition of mixed farming means robbing the soil of nourishment which cannot be replaced by the addition of raw chemicals. It leads in the end to week crops.

DECISIVE TESTS.

The Soil Association, an influential scientific body in England, is to carry out decisive tests at a farm in Suffolk. The tests will follow seven years of research on crops grown there under three sets of conditions (1) where no mineral fertisers are used, but only animal manure and vegetable residues in the form of compost; (2) where no animal manure is used, but artificial fertilisers supplemented by ploughed-in green crops and straw compost activated chemically; (3) where orthodox mixed farming is adopted—that is to say where farmyard manure is used in conjunction with all kinds of fertilisers. The final results will be awaited with keen interest in agricultural circles throughout the world.

On the mechanised side, some amazing new machines have been shown at the Lincoln Agricultural Show. At present India is not using much mechanised agricultural equipment. But sooner or later a change over is bound to com.

Some fifteen miles south of Oxford work goes on steadily on "Gleep", the British atomic power station, which is expected to be ready next autumn or winter. One of its principal producers will be radio-active "tracers", which are of great value in agriculture. So science and nature play their part in the battle of production.

In the village of Holton, they have a scheme that will interest farmers and farm workers everywhere. On a 1,200 acre estate, split into four farms and owned by Holton Becherng Estates, Ltd., the tenants farm individually. But they have these advantages. A co-operative machinery pool which supplies heavy tackle, such as tractor, threshing machinery and other implements uneconomic for individual farmers to buy and used on most farms only for a few days each year; transport pool with lorry and van to do carting work for tenants; workshop equipped with welding, sawing and other plant to do repair work; a central hostel to accommodate single men and women employed on farms.

"SHARE-MILKING" SCHEME.

But the new idea is a "share-milking" scheme. On one of these farms, the owner, a farmer and herdsmen sat down to a conference and worked out a profit-sharing scheme. The idea is commended for use in India. It might form the basis of a new relation between the zemindar and his tenants.

In England increases in yield averaging no less than 37 per cent. over 60 experiments, and reaching a maximum in one case of 227 per cent. have been achieved by new methods of destroying weeds among cereals.

Until 50 years ago weeds were attacked with the plough, harrow and other implements. A solution of copper sulphate would kill some weeds without harming the crops. Other selective weed-killers followed. But all suffered from the drawback that they killed only a few kinds of weeds. Fine weather was essential for good results.

Some new weed-killers have been discovered since the war. These destroy some of the worst annual weeds, but do not harm cereals. The new compounds can be applied in the form of dusts with an ordinary manure distributor, a great advantage in dry districts. Such discoveries should be made use of on an increasing scale in this country.

Sulphuric acid is already being used in Britain for the pre-emergency spraying of seed-beds, and for weed control in growing onion crops. Experiments also point the way to control of weeds in linseed, and the destruction of perennial weeds.

On British lines a technique of direction should be developed in this country. Government should finance men starting up small holdings. They may be allowed to borrow up to 75 per cent. of their initial capital requirements from the Government at a low rate of interest.

An attempt should be made, once for all, to create a stable and practical framework for the country's food economy in the critical decades ahead. An intensity of effort is possible only by means of highly scientific methods of production and a high mechanisation of equipment. On bigger farms this means tractors, reapers, threshing machines and so on. Cultivation under glass may well be tried wherever necessary.

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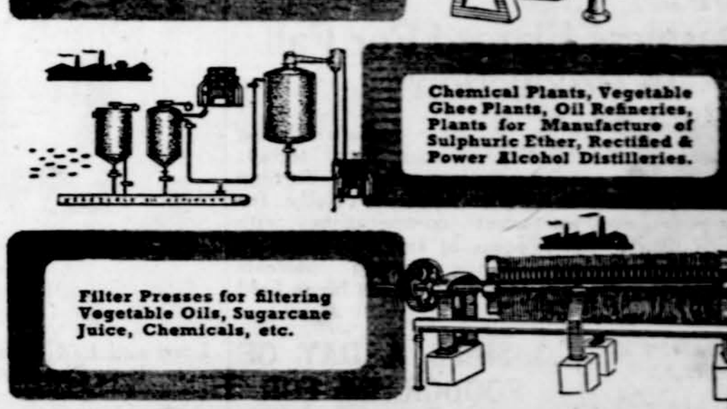

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TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh, Shud 4, 2004.
Muslim: Safar 2, 1367.
Parsi: Tir 14, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-04 a.m., Sunset 6-04 p.m.
Hightide 02-27, 14-00. Lowtide 08-36, 19-52.

Today's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly meeting will be held at Green's Hotel (first floor) today commencing at 1-45 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. R. V. Leyden and the subject of his talk will be "Some Recent Impressions of Germany".

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: The Bombay Presidency Women's Council requests all its members to attend the meeting at the Sunderabai Hall, Queen's Road, today (Tuesday), at 11-15 a.m. when Her Excellency the Countess Mountbatten will give a short talk. The talk will be translated in vernacular.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Rajaji's seventieth Birthday celebrations—A public meeting at S. I. Bhajana Samaj Hall, Telang Road. Mr. S. K. Patil President, B. P. C. C. presides, today (Tuesday) 16th inst. 9 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Exhibition of paintings by Mr. Paritosh Sen at the Salon of the Society, 6 Rampart Row. The exhibition will be opened by Dilip Kothari today at 6-30 p.m.

PODAR COLLEGE GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL: Sjt. Mulraj Anjaria well-known Gujarati humourist will give an address, today at 4-45 p.m. in lecture hall No. 4 of the College.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street, Dasturji Bode will expound the Gatha Yasna Ha 33.

VETERINARY COLLEGE: Annual sports 4 p.m on Friday 19th. Mr. D. N. Manta, Agri. Commissioner, will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. J. C. Tavadia, Ph.D., Lecturer at the Hamburg University, who is now in Bombay on his way to Santiniketan will give a public lecture on 'Proper Method of Zoroastrian Study and Research" on Friday the 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY: The annual general meeting of the Indian Christian Brotherhood, will be held on Saturday the 20th December, 1947, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at St. Paul's Church Compound, Belasis Road, Byculla. At this meeting the election of the President for 1948 will be held, for which the nomination papers should reach the Secretary (243, Bellasis Road Byculla) on or before the 18th December 1947.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: "Multiple addresses in press telegram to Pakistan are admitted for only in the same town of destination", says a Telegraph Notification issued by the Chief Superintendent Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

HOMOEOPATHIC CONVENTION: The All-India Homoeopathic Medical Convention will hold sitting from 27th to 28th December, 1947, in Town Hall, Laheriasarai Darbhanga, O. T. Rly.

KANGRI GURUKUL'S OFFER: "A party of the medical students of the Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar have offered their services to the Government of India for the nursing of the wounded soldiers in the campaign of Kashmir".

"C" WARD FORWARD BLOC: An urgent meeting of the active workers and sympathisers of the "C" Ward Forward Bloc will be held on Tuesday the 16th December, at 8-30 p.m. in the office of Com. Girdhar Thakker Sec. B. P. F. B., for the preparation for contesting the Municipal Election as the decision of the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc.

RECEPTION TO SWAMI RAMANAND TIRTH: Public meeting under the auspices of the "E" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, today (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. at Ghodapdeo.

PARTY TO RAMANANDA TIRTH

Swami Ramananda Tirth, President of the Hyderbad State Congress, members of the Working Committee and Action Committee will be honoured by Dr. K. M. Gandhi at a tea party on Tuesday at 6 p.m. at Dahanukar Building, Silk Merchants' Association Hall.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR ARCHITECTS: The Indian Institute of Architects is organising a Refresher's Course for Arcnitects in the beginning of January, 1948. In this connection Rs. S. S. Reuben, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., Assistant Professor of Achitecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, has taken the first initiative steps and has shown his willingness to give a course of about 12 lectlures for architects on "Accoustics and Sound Insulation of Buildings". The lectures will be held at the Institute's premises on every Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. during January, February and March, commencing on Tuesday 6th Junary, 1948. Admission will be free to members and members of allied societies and to students of architecture. However, those desirous of attending the lecures are requested to intimate beforehand the Jt. Hon Secretaries, Indian Institute of Architects, Prospects Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Bombay before 20th December, 1947, so that arrangements could be made in advance.

PANDIT PANT FOR BOMBAY

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the U.P. Premier has agreed to inaugurate the thirty fifth session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan shortly to be held in Bombay.

PLEA OF THE HOMELESS

The Secretary, Bhadekarn Committee, Pakka Chawl, Rawly Camp, Kolwada, protest against the attempt to evict the tenants of these chawls by police force and requests that they should either be allowed to stay on or provided with alternate accommodation.

Dr. C. H. Nayapa, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., After passing the M.B.B.S. examination Dr. Nayapa proceeded to England for further studies. He has returned to India after taking the M.R.C.P. degree.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY Dec 16, (Thursday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m, Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammadkan (Been) 8-45 Dilipkumar Dholakia Gujurati Geet (Umashankar Joshi) 9-0 Saraswati Rane (Vocal) 12-0 Variety programme (G) 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sab Rang 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Popular Dance Music 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 Mohammad Khan (Been) 5-15 G. H. Ranade (Vocal) 5-35 Mastan Qawwal (Ghazal (Asar Sehbai) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Gidhubhai Mehtaji (Vocal) 6-30 Mastan Qawwal (Hameed) 6-45 Marathi Pad (K. P. Khadilkar) 7-0 Gidhubhai Mehtaji (Vocal) 7-15 Mohammad Khan (Been) 7-30 Chitti Dhari He Bol by Krishnabai Mote (M) 7-45 "Do Dil" 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Muzaffar Shah 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Songs that made History (III) 'Deutschland, Uber Alles" 10-0 Gretel Sommer—Violin (Sonata E Major Bach) 10-15 Archie Camden—Bassoon (Mozart) 10-20 Elfrieda Arnold—Conralto (Mendelssohn Handel) 10-30 Walther Straram Orchestra (Paris) (Debussy) 10-40 Mark Robinson—Pianoforte (Sonata in F Minor) VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Bhavgeeten 5-45 p.m. Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners,

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m Commercial News 8-0 Dilipkumar Dholakia Gujurati Geet (Sunderji Betai) 8-15 Saraswati Rane (Marathi Pad) 9-0 G. H. Ranade (Vocal) 9-15 Swami Vallabhdas (Vocal) 10-0 Swami Vallabhdas (Vocal) 10-30 Saraswati Rane (Vocal).

A. I. R.

An eye-witness account of H. E. Lord Mounbatten's inspection of the Home Guards, Bombay today will be broadcast by All-India Radio, Bombay at 7-45 p.m. on 244 metres.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 17-12-47:—Widespread rain will occur in Telungana and Central Hyderabad. A few light falls of rain are also likely in Marathawada, the Karnatak and in and near south. Mawal and south Desh. Heavy rain is likely locally in eastern Telungana and in Nalgonda district.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will decrease in the Hyderabad State. Dry weather mainly elsewhere in the Bombay Region.

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200 MORE BUSES FOR BOMBAY

Patil On Prospects Of Traffic Relief; Corporation's Request For Building Loan

BOMBAY, Monday.

The hope that two hundred additional buses will be put on Bombay roads within a year was expressed by Mr. S. K. Patil in the Municipal Corporation to-day.

Mr. Patil, who was speaking on a resolution, moved by Mr. K. H. Goregaonker, asking the Corporation to take immediate steps to instal headlights on tram cars plying at night, said that the B.E.S.T. Committee had already secured hundred chassis from the Government of India. He further disclosed that the Government had promised to give priority to another hundred which they hoped to receive shortly.

The resolution pointed out that many tram cars were plying at night without head-lights which constituted a great danger to the daily increasing pedestrian traffic in the city.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that the first concern of the B.E.S.T. Committee should be to provide better transport facilities to relieve the growing congestion in buses and trams. He urged that the Police Commissioner be moved to issue an order prohibiting travelling on footboards in buses and trams.

Mr. Patil said that the overcrowding in buses and trams was engaging the serious attention of the Committee. All suggestions from any quarter to improve the transport system of the city would be considered by the Committee, he assured.

The resolution was carried.

WANTED CHEAP MONEY.

Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that the Government be approached to provide the Corporation with finances, out of the funds provided for constructing houses, at the same economic rates of interest as were allowed to co-operative socities, to enable their employees to get advances for building houses on the security of land and building as well as their provident fund accumulations.

Mr. K. A. Subramanyam strongly criticised the Land Requisition Ordinance, recently promulgated by the Bombay Government, as "senseless and thoughtless". He said that several Co-operative Societies and landlords, who had already begun to construct houses, had suspended the work since the promulgation of this ordinance.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, which was carried. He said that Mr. Subramanyam's observations were quite irrelevent to the subject under discussion. A special meeting of the Corporation could be called to discuss the Ordinance, he said.

Happy Relations In Army

In an atmospere of perfect cordiality and good-will the outgoing Muslim M.T. drivers of Bombay Area Head-Quarters (12 in number) were given a farewell tea party at the M.T. barracks, Colaba on Wednesday prior to their departure for Pakistan.

The hosts were the Hindu M.T. drivers who under the initiative of their M.T. officer, Lt. Gurdway Singh organized this farewell function. Prominent amongst the officers present was Major General D. R. Bateman G.O.C. Bombay Area, who in a short farewell speech gave expression to his feelings of sorrow at the departure of the men who had kept up the traditions of the Army by loyal and faithful service quite free from any communal ideas. The G.O.C. asked the men to keep up the same spirit of friendship and cordiality as characterized their attitude towards and relations with non-Muslim colleagues so far.

Naik Lal Hussian replying on behalf of the Moslim, M.T. Drivers thanked the G.O.C. and other officers for sparing their valuable time to attend the function. After paying a rich tribute to his Cammanding Officer Lt. Gurdyal Singh for the very kind treatment which all of them received at his hands. The Naik remarked that their association with their non-Muslim colleagues over a long period had knit them so strongly with the ties of affection, sincerity and good will that they naturally very sad at parting.

They considered themselves as members of the one and the same family and the differences of caste and creed were quite foreign to them.

They will always cherish happy memories of the time they spent togteher in one and the same army and they will never forget the kindness they received from their colleagues an officers of the other community.

ADMIRAL SIR PALLISER ARRIVES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, Commander in Chief, East Indies Station, arrived in Bombay by H.M.I.S. 'Norfolk' at noon today. He was received at the Gateway of India by Naval Commander Indigo Jones. After inspecting the R.I.N. Guard Sir Arthur was driven to the Government House.

Sir Arthur comes from Trincomali and after a three-day stay in Bombay he will leave for New Delhi.

DONATION OF BALES OF CLOTH FOR REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Cotton Mills of Bombay City have donated 300 bales of cloth for the relief of refugees. The cloth has been forwarded to Delhi for distribution", says a notification issued by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

MALABAR SOCIAL WORKER IN BOMBAY

Shrimati Elayadath Ammukutty Amma, a well-known Congress worker of Malabar and President of the Quilandi Dhesia Mahila Samaj, will be coming to Bombay shortly.

In an appeal in the "Mathrubhumi" of Calicut she states that the building construction of the Samaj has had to be temporarily suspended due to lack of funds. The institution has done much to implement Gandhiji's constructive programme and as funds are required for the same, she hopes that Keralites and other patriotic citizens of Bombay will generously subscribe to the fund.

CONFERENCE OF SIND REFUGEES

Seth Purshottamsingh L. Bajaj, President of Sindi Hindu Refugees Relief Committee Mint Street Madras has addressed a letter to prominent Sind Hindu leaders in the course of which he says: It is highly imperative that Sindhis who have been uprooted from their soil should cometogether and devise ways and means by which they can, as far as possible, remain in one place or places adjacent to each other, save their culture and civilisation and create an atmosphere of homeliness without feeling that they are amidst new faces and strange surroundings. It is also necessary that steps should be taken without any loss of time to promote and safeguard our intrests so that we may not become mere dependents on the charity of the Government. Hence I suggest a conference of prominent Sindhi Hindus (residing in India) be called at an early date to take stock of the situation and give lead to the stranded brethren of Sind.

Jasdenwalla Acquitted

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Abu Jasdenwalla, former Sheriff of Bombay, was to-day acquitted of a charge of profiteering in petrol by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

The Magistrate found both Jasdenwalla and Gulam Mohamed Rehumudin, the second accused in the case not guilty of the charges brought against them.

Two other accused in the case, who were Jasdenwalla's employees were sentenced each to 6 months' R.I., and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months further R.I.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

On the occasion of the 35th Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held in the last week of this month, a Students' Conference is also going to be held. Babu Jaiprakash Narain, will preside over this conference.

Shree Satish Kalelkar will preside over the Inter-Provincial Literary Sangam. In this literary conference, scholars and poets of about 25 Indian languages, are expected to participate. Gujerati, Marathi, Bengia, Kannad, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, and Hindi writers will deliberate on the problems of mutual interest.

Renowned Hindi poets will take part in the Kavi Sammelan for which elaborate arrangements are being made.

EXEMPT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have addressed a representation to the Government of Bombay about the recent ordinance for requisitioning of lands, etc., and pointed out the necessity of excluding from is purview co-operative housing both present and future as it is meant for the share holders only. The principle of a co-operative effort must on no account be stifled but it must be encouraged.

They have further pointed out that Government must without delay proceed with their housing scheme and also encourage private capital to flow into housing and they further submit that this process will be possible if cement and steel are made available at controlled prices and Urban Immovable Property-Tax is removed from the Statute Book.

IN PERFECT HEALTH AT 55 YEARS OLD

Man and Wife Pay Tribute To Kruschen Salts

"MONEY WISELY SPENT".

Many men and women, at the approach of middle-age, start to have little aches and pains which are attributed to "Anno Domini." But not Mr. and Mrs. Patrick. They have enjoyed good health for 20 years, and their secret is one that anybody can follow without trouble and at very little cost. Mrs. Patrick writes:—

"For the past twenty years we have always taken a small dose of Kruschen in our early morning cup of tea—we never miss, not even on holiday. My husband and I both owe our extremely good health to this treatment, and we are never afraid to say so. Our doctor's bills have been practically negligible, and my husband, although 55 years of age, feels and looks no more than 45. He is a picture of perfect health, although his work takes him out in all weathers. Before he started with Kruschen, he suffered with rheumatism in his arm, but though this disappeared years ago, he will not give up his Kruschen. What we have spent on Kruschen Salts has been money wisely spent."—(Mrs.) L. C. Patrick.

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Widespread Rainfall

POONA, Dec. 15 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, the 15th December, 1947.

The Bay depression is centred this morning about fifty miles southeast of Masulipatam and is weakening. It has caused widespread heavy rain along the Circars coast. Rainfall has also been widespread in the Madras Deccan South Hyderabad, Chota Nagpur and Orisa and local in Bengal, the East Central Provinces north Hyderabad and southeast Madras. A few showers have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 16TH EVENING: Widespread rainfall continue along the Circars—Orissa coast. Rain will occur locally in southeast Madras, south Malabar, East Hyderabad, the east Central Provinces, interior of Orissa, Chotanagpur, Bengal and at a few stations in rest Peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will continue along the Orissa-Circars coast during the next 24 hours.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 15. (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November, 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 hours (I.S.T.) on 15th December 1947.

Ahmedabad 83 60 0 2.1 plus 1.9 Ahmednagar 82 52 0 0.7 minus 1.2 Akola 85 55 0 0 minus 0.9 Allahabad—56 0 0 minus 0.5 Bangalore 69 62 0 0.9 minus 2.4 Belgaum 76 60 0 0. minus 1.4 BOMBAY 90 69 0 0 minus 0.5 Calcutta 71 60 0.1 0.2 minus 0.7 Cawnpore 75 45 0 0 minus 0.5 Delhi 71 41 0 0 minus 0.3 Gaya 75 65 0 0 minus Jonavar 90 74 0 0— Hyderabad (Dn.) 73 65 T 0.3 minus 1.0 Indore 74 46 0 0 minus 0.7 Jubbulpore 73 53 0 0 minus 0.6 Karachi nil Lucknow 78 47 0 0 minus 9.3 Madras 77 69 T 2.9 minus 14.3 Mahableshawar 72 55 0 0.6 minus 1.2 Mangalore 88 75 0 0.6 minus 1.2 Marmagao 87 74 0 0 minus 1.3 Mussoorie 54 40 0 0 minus 0.7 Nagpur 77 67 0 0 minus 1.0 Pachmarhi 68 48 0 0 minus 0.9 Patna 77 58 0 0 minus 0.5 Rajkot 84 57 0 0 minus 0.3 Rawalpindi 70 54 0.1 0.3 minus 7.3 Sholapur 84 61 0 0.1 minus 1.4 Srinagar 47 25 0 0.9 minus 0.1 Surat 87 59 0 0 minus 0.3

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Service is the true Greatness, living, as we do, in a world in which so many suffer blindly and resentfully, a world which sorely needs the help of all who love.

—ANNIE BESANT,

The Bombay Chronicle

INVITING RISKS

It gives us no pleasure, though unfortunately it happens to be our duty, to have to say that the worst fears apprehended about the decontrol policy of Government have been for the most part borne out by the speeches made by the Food Minister in the course of the recent debate in the Indian Assembly. The Minister admitted in so many words that while logic and intellect of the Minister himself and of lesser mortals pointed one way, the powerful instinct of Mahatma Gandhi pointed in the other direction. Now, quite apart from the ethics or politics of a doctrine of placing instincts of men without administrative responsibility above the reasoned judgment of men in office, the most significant fact of the situation is that the Mahatma's instinctive judgment is, according to the Food Minister's own version, based on an understanding of the material issues to which it is impossible for any one with knowledge or experience to subscribe. Mahatma Gandhi has described the food shortage complained of as unreal, he has said that rains have not failed us, that the so-called famine is not a God-made but a man-made famine, and he has roundly condemned controls as criminal. As against this instinctive impressionism we have the Food Minister's considered opinion based on facts which he must have ascertained that there is, making allowance for all the hoarding and black-marketing, a real and serious shortage of food in the country, that it is largely due to failure of monsoon and other natural causes and that, with all its defects and all the other difficulties, it could not be denied that the policy of control had helped us in the past in tiding over a crisis which might well have overwhelmed us.

Having had to argue a case in which he himself had no confidence it is not surprising that the Food Minister relied on arguments which are palpably unsound. Thus referring to high prices paid for the purchases of grain in foreign countries the Minister argues that it is better to pay high prices to our own people and obtain the supplies than to go on paying at increasing rates to foreign suppliers. To the extent to which it is intended by this argument to say that the fear of the law having failed to put life into the scheme of procurement, the lure of high prices may be tried there is some relevancy in the argument. Though even here any virtue that there may be in higher procurement prices would vanish if the purchases are made by the trade. As usual prices paid to the producer would represent only a fraction of what the middleman would ultimately charge to the consumer. Government is now threatening dire consequences for the unsocial dealer, but the latter knows that he has beaten the administration once and he will live in strong hopes of doing so again. Quite apart from internal supplies, which, again, are not likely to increase by the general policy of decontrol, which will make other agricultural produce even more remunerative to the farmer, the need for foreign imports will continue. The surest way of spoiling our chances of getting foreign supplies at reasonable price, or for that matter at any price, is to abandon control of distribution and prices at home. If this has not been clear to our Government by now, we can only say either that our representatives at international food conferences have served the Government badly, or that the Government itself has let them down miserably. For a well-organized and controlled economy in deficit the surplus countries of the world are ready to find some quota, but for a country like what China has been, or like what India has elected to be, that is, a country with recognised shortages of food permitting an uncontrolled market, they just have no sympathy.

What this policy may mean for the people of this city or province is well brought out by the replies given by the Supply Minister of the Government of Bombay at a recent press conference. Recognizing that it was placed in a very serious situation by the unceremonious drop down on the part of the Central Government, we do not approve of the decisions taken by the Bombay Government. Within the limits set for it by the Central Government it was still open for it to pursue procurement or Government monopoly of purchase, at a price more appropriate to the situation. But by a complete withdrawal from the scene except as non-privileged buyer seeking to buy on terms which will soon be proved to be unattractive it has virtually ensured that it will have no supplies worth the mention except by good graces of middlemen or their interested friends. What little it may get in the open market Government has reserved for being sold at fair price shops in the non-rationed areas. If this does not lead straight to a black-marketing of the worst type and of accentuated hardship in the rural and small city areas, it will be a miracle. The four principal cities of the province are to continue to be rationed and are to be fed out of imported food stuffs placed at the Provincial Government's disposal by the Central Government. There is no comfort in this, as the prospects about quality, quantity, variety and price of imported stuff are assuredly not bright. Worst of all by permitting the inflow of city produced goods into the rural areas under a system of a progressive and all round decontrol but prohibiting the import into cities of rural products of food value Government has ensured the creation of very acute situations in the bigger cities, to which, in due course, all the destitutes of rural areas will flock. The Government has no reserves either now or in prospect that will retrieve a situation like this. We are assured by the Food Minister and other Government spokesmen that they are aware of the risks, that they are keeping the control machinery intact, and that they will come in with unprecedented vigour if there are too many deaths by starvation. But is there any justification for knowingly creating a desperate situation? A stitch in time saves nine has obviously been said in vain by wise men of other times.

Princes' Duties

The Maharaja of Bikaner's broadcast talk on the duty of the Princes in the changed conditions of India is a fairly clear, if needlessly halting, recognition of the inevitable triumph of democracy. Much in the talk was vague and platitudinous but the Maharaja was more definite when he urged the rulers to "place on the people the responsibility of the governance of their own States" and to establish responsible Government "as speedily as possible", "within a period which should be clearly specified." As a matter of fact a number of Princes have already realised that there is no escape from democracy but not a few of them are trying by various means to put off the change as long as possible. We would warn them all that the sooner they let the people decide all the issues about their States the better will it be for their own legitimate prerogatives.

One of the main issues before them is their relation to the Indian Dominion. We shall not consider here the States the people of which have decided to accede to Pakistan. The first question to be decided in this connection is whether the States should remain as such or be absorbed in the Indian Dominion, due compensation being given to the rulers. The latter course is inevitable in the case of the many tiny States. But the issue is to be decided by the people. Their destinies cannot be consigned to the sweet will of any one man. If the people decided to remain as a separate State, they have next to decide which Dominion they will accede to. In the case of States which are surrounded entirely or almost entirely by the Indian Dominion territory, the people, we have no doubt, will declare for this Dominion as otherwise their defence cannot but be precarious. In any case the people have to decide the issue. The same is true of the nature of internal government in the States. And all these questions must be decided definitely by the end of 1948 at the latest. This is absolutely necessary in the interests of the peace and defence not only of the States but also of the Indian Dominion. Any ruler that denies the sovereign rights of the people or attempts dilatory tactics will inevitably invite a popular struggle in his State and that struggle cannot but win the sympathy and support of the whole of India. Democracy in India cannot be safe if there is autocracy within its territory or on its border.

Frankly Speaking

Admirable But Impracticable

Mr. Make Ording, Director of the "United Nations' Appeal for Children", is credited with the suggestion that on February 29, 1948, every citizen of the 57 United Nations be asked to give up one day's earnings for relief of the world's starving children. This is an extremely admirable suggestion. If every citizen contributes his one day's earnings, the amount will go a long way to relieving the miseries of starving children. And, undoubtedly, its success will be a success for the conception of "one free world" and "world citizenship". But, like every extremely admirable and simple suggestion, it has its practical difficulties. How will the collection be organised and how are the 57 States to be induced to help as if it were a taxation job of their own? Finally, there are no 57 United Nations. There are 57 Disunited Nations profoundly pre-occupied with their own problems of fierce conflicts.

Wanted Positive Proofs

Addressing a Press Conference in Karachi, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pakistan's Health and Refugee Minister, said: "Unless Pakistan and India come to an honest and sincere understanding regarding the minorities in their respective Dominions, their future will be dark". Everybody utters such sentiments which remain in the nature of an admirably pious platitude unless they are supported by positive proofs of intention to work for them. Indian leaders headed by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have given such positive proofs, proofs that have been acknowledged by the world, by the Muslim minority in India and, indeed, by a number of Pakistan leaders themselves. Has the great work that is being done by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders been comparably reciprocated by their counter-parts in Pakistan? Pakistan, more than the Indian Union, owes it to its future to work for "an honest and sincere understanding regarding the minorities". The Indian Union leaders have given the lead. What is needed is that Pakistan leaders should follow it.

Pakistan's Duty

A point of particular interest in Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan's statement is his reference to Sikhs. There are, of course, two opinions as to Mr. Ghazanfar Ali's implied complaint against Sikhs. But what is of interest is his suggestion in favour of inter-Dominion talks "to settle their problems, including their professed intention to carve out a homeland for themselves". We do not know if the Minister was expressing a personal opinion or giving a tentative hint on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. If he was speaking to a brief, it means obviously that Pakistan is willing to co-operate in and contribute to the solution of the Sikh problem even to the extent of seriously considering "their professed intention to carve out a homeland for themselves". Should that be the case, a satisfactory solution of the "Sikh problem" is not difficult or remote. In any case, so far as an understanding between the two Dominions on problems, including those of minorities, is concerned, India has made several gestures of goodwill which more than prove its desire for establishing friendly relations between the two. It is now up to Pakistan to take advantage of India's goodwill.

Communal Institutions

Communalism in one form or other has so long been the bane of India and has produced such disastrous results in the very hour of her achieving freedom that our Prime Minister feels constrained to warn the public against the curse on almost every convenient occasion. He made it his central theme in his address to the Allahabad University. At a public meeting that followed he warned the people that, if they still thought on communal and sectional lines, they would further break up the country and weaken it. In all probability he referred to the persistence of political parties on communal lines. Now, there need be no objection to socially or economically backward classes or communities attempting to improve their condition through separate institutions. Nor need there be objection to religious bodies pursuing or promoting their respective beliefs or safeguarding their interests in a purely secular State. But political parties on communal lines thinking mainly of their own communal interests and yet seeking to assume office in the State on the basis of their communal policies are a menace to the country. Thriving on communal prejudices and passions they are bound to rouse similar passions in other communities and divert attention from the economic and political programmes that concern all communities. However mere condemnation of communal parties will not do. It is necessary to popularise non-communal programmes, particularly those that promote the welfare of the masses.

Employed Women's Conference

The Employed Women's Conference, held in the city during the week-end under the presidentship of Shrimati Kamaladevi, was an unqualified success and is indicative of the growing political consciousness of women in India. Convened under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, it was attended by about a thousand women, employed as teachers, nurses, clerks etc. It thoroughly discussed the many undeniable grievances of employed women and passed various resolutions demanding prompt redress for them. It is notorious that employed men have numerous grievances. Employed women have naturally more as they are educationally backward and less organised. They are, however, making amends by starting institutions of their own to promote their interests. The All-India Women's Conference is easily the most representative and influential of these. But it needs a wider network of local branches and their work should be carried on all the year round and not merely at annual conferences. So organised, women's institutions cannot fail to exert influence on the authorities concerned and to obtain redress for the grievances of women, employed or unemployed. The latter class includes millions and deserve special consideration.

BHAI PARMANAND

An Appreciation

(BY Z. A. BARNI)

I had not the honour of knowing the Bhaiji personally, but I have read some of the books and articles written by him, the most important of them being the "History of India" in Urdu. This book was written from the "national" view-point, and that was perhaps the reason why it was confiscated by the then British Government. I had an occasion to read that book long long ago, in the course of my official duties, and I appreciated then the candour with which he wrote that volume. I, particularly remember one incident mentioned therein. It related to the murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji. This important event in the history of India has been the subject of a great controversy, and there are people who are still of opinion that Shivaji had murdered the great Muslim General purely in self-defence But there are others who hold a contrary view and are of opinion that it was a case of sheer treachery. I have myself taken part in this controversy through the columns of the "Hindustan Times" years ago, and then I had quoted Bhai Parmanandji. In his "History of India" he has frankly admitted that Shivaji was the aggressor. Apart from the controversy which I have not the intention of reviving, I must say that this sort of frankness was a prominent characteristic of Bhaiji's character. Although afterwards he became a Mahasabhaite, this feature of candidly critticising others never left him. The habit of calling a spade a spade is a quality which is worthy of emulation by all.

Another thing which appealed to me most was his love of Hindus. In this connection I relate one little incident which has so far not been recorded by any. A few days after the death of Bhagat Singh a gentleman who happened to work in the Army Headquarters, Delhi, purchased a hat inside portion of which was adorned with a portrait of Bhagat Singh. This was the work of the manufacturer of hats and the Hindu clerk of the Secretariat had probably no hand in it. This picture was detected by a European lady working in the same Department. And so a word was sent to the Secretary who immediately dismissed the clerk. This order was also confirmed by the then Commander-in-Chief. The poor fellow was drawing about Rs. 250 and had a large family to support. He immediately approached the Bhaiji who was then a member of the Central Legislature. He at once waited on the Viceroy. He heard the whole story with great sympathy, but expressed his inability to intervene with the order of the Commander-in-Chief. When pressed further he, however, promised to give another job to the dismissed man. A few days after a post carrying Rs. 450 was offered to him. In this way the late Bhaiji fought for the rights of his co-religionists.

Bhai Parmanand has written much in Urdu, in spite of the fact that Hindi-Urdu controversy was rampant then. His style was sufficiently forceful and free from cumbersome constructions. He never showed any bias towards Urdu, but continued to write in that language upto the last.

I express my condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

May his soul rest in peace!

INDIA-POSTAGE STAMP COMPETITION

Government Invite Designs From Artists

With a view to determining what Independent India's postage stamps should be like, the Government of India have decided to hold a competition which will be known as "The India Postage Stamp Competition." This competition will be held at New Delhi under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry. The Institute has offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, which will serve as receiving centres for entries according as it suits the convenience of the competitors.

The competition is open to all artists residing in India and in the States which have already acceded to the Indian Union, or which may as accede, by the last date prescribed for submission of the entries to this competition. Nationals of other countries who may be residing in the Indian Union or in any of the aforesaid States are also eligible for this competition.

Prizes will be offered strictly in order of merit. There will be three prizes, first prize of rupees 3,000 second prize of rupees 1,000 and a third prize of rupees 500. The first prize will be offered to any one competitor whose designs for the full series of three, as laid down in para 5 of the rules and conditions are accepted. The second prize will be awarded to the best individual design. The third prize is reserved for the second best individual design.

Extra prizes of Rs 250 each will be awarded for each design which is approved by the judges for acceptance subject to a maximum of 12 such awards.

All enquiries concerning this competition should be addressed to the 'India Postage Stamp Competition c/o The Indian Institute of Art in Industry at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Delhi as the case may be. Enquiries addressed otherwise than in accordance with this direction may not receive the required attention.

Indian National Trade Union Congress

An Appeal To Progressive Elements

(By Abid Ali Jaferbhai)

The recently formed Indian National Trade Union Congress has already achieved tremendous success. 227 Trade Unions representing 4,12,193 members and over ten lacs workers have already been affiliated to this organisation and more applications are pouring in daily for affiliation. The All-India Trade Union Congress is reduced to the status of mere Communist show. The verdict of the enquiry which may be held soon to acertain the real membership of the two organisations is sure to expose the hollowness of the claim of the A.I.T.U.C. to have a greater membership than that of the I.N.T.U.C. The members of the Communist Party and the like are making desperate attempts to misguide the working class to prevent their Unions from joining the I.N.T.U.C. their main arguments are that:—It is inspired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and is supported by Congress Ministers in the Provinces; it does not permit strikes and that it has been started to weaken the Trade Union movement:

PIONEERS.

There is no substance in these objections. Although the country has become free from foreign domination some of our friends have not been able to get rid of their slavish mentality. The present popular Ministers cannot be treated at par with the former self imposed foreign rulers. Moreover, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Gulzarilal Nanda and other Ministers do not cease to remain friends of the poor as soon as they take up the reins of the Government. These pioneers of the Indian Trade Union movement have much more right to serve the labour than the Communists who have been and are wedded to foreign power and always dance according to the needs of the Moscow politics. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been the President of the B. B and C. I. Railway Employees' Association. Nandaji is the best friend of the working class and his love for the under-dog needs no emphasis. Leading Trade Unionist, Ernest Bevin, and his colleagues in the United Kingdom as also in other countries have not severed their connections from the labour organisations on their taking up ministerial offices. Similarly Indian leaders also need not give up the good work which they were doing prior to their taking up the Ministership. Vallabhbhai's presiding at the opening session of the I.N.T.U.C. at Delhi was not a mere accident or coincidence. The founder of the I.N.T.U.C. wanted that the working class should know that the organisation has the support and backing of such of the Congress leaders who have been enthusiastic workers in the Trade Union field. Sardar's blessings is an asset for the organisation and is sure to benefit the exploited labourers of our country.

WANTED A TRUCE.

As for the strikes, although it is the policy of the I.N.T.U.C to encourage settlement of industrial disputes through arbitration, strike has not been ruled out. Moreover, the present national needs demand a truce between all the sections and every possible attempt should be made to restore peace and harmony for common good of the country and its citizens. For the present, we have to make full use of the Labour and Industrial Courts to redress the grievances of the workers. I shall be writing separately about the benefits which have been achieved by the workers from the Industrial Tribunals established by the Congress Government. Of course, much remains to be done by the Government to make the machinery perfect both with regard to the speedy disposal of the disputes and to appoint such progressive judges who would appreciate the requirements of the present times and have broader outlook and vision. They should not confine themselves to the legalistic aspect but should base their judgments on moral grounds and equity so that the workers may get what they deserve. I am certain that our popular Government will not wait for the labourers to submit demands and be forced to resort to strikes for the just and immediate legislation to give complete social security to the working class. Living wage, right to work, unemployment relief, sickness insurance, old-age pension, maternity benefit and the like are the immediate needs of the workers. Strike in any one industry, however important it may be, will not achieve these benefits. With the popular Government in power, it should not be very difficult for a strong and really representative central organisation of the workers to create public opinion and strengthen the hands of the Government to ensure fair deal to the working class. A.I.T.U.C. never rose to such a status and at present it is the least effective organisation. Congressmen, Socialists and others, with progressive tendencies, have left the All-India Trade Union Congress. No one can deny that it is very necessary to have a strong and powerful central organisation to speak on behalf of the working class of our country. I.N.T.U.C. is the organisation which can claim this status. It is essential that the progressive elements in the labour field should join the I.N.T.U.C. and help in working it on proper and healthy lines. Its constitution is hundred per cent democratic and progressive pledged to achieve complete social security for the workers. There is no room for any legitimate fear or suspicion.

HOW IT BEGAN.

But for the undemocratic and illegitimate means which the Communist had adopted to keep the A.I.T.U.C. in their possession, the I.N.T.U.C. would have not been formed at all. It is a well-known fact that A.I.T.U.C. was started by Congressmen and at the time of the arrests of Congressmen during the 1942 struggle they were in its sole charge. For the Indian Communist Party the Imperialist war was converted into peoples' war as soon as Stalin came into conflict with Hitler. Till then the party was for sabotage but overnight it became full fledged supporter of the war to the extent that its leaders advised the workers to give a good slap to anyone who advocated strike even for the increase of the dearness allowance. With Congressmen in jail, the Communists had an open field and took possession of the A.I.T.U.C. Since then several attempts were made to have a straight deal from the Communists but they are hard nuts and would never be fair and turn a deaf ear to what is right and legitimate. Maulana Abdul Bari and Shree Gulzari Lal Nanda who had kept Jamshedpur and Ahmedabad Trade Unions away from the A.I.T.U.C. were successfully persuaded to come in the A.I.T.U.C. But bitter disappointment was in store for them. Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh with about 20,000 membership was allowed affiliation for 2021 members by the Communist majority. Those of us who were still hopeful of making the A.I.T.U.C work on proper lines and had persuaded Bari Saheb and Nandaji to join the A.I.T.U.C. were also bewildered and had to agree with them about the need of the setting up of an independent central labour organisation. This idea was conceived long before Nandaji became Labour Minister. But it was not put into effect because of the persuasion of some of us who wanted to give a last chance to the majority party in the A.I.T.U.C., to testify to its honesty. It bore no fruits. The tragic demise of Bari Saheb deprived the Indian working class of a first rate labour leader. Mr. Michel Jones, his deputy, was elevated as the leader of Bihar workers. He was also one of the founders of the I.N.T.U.C.

ATTITUDE OF COMMUNISTS.

Communists have some face saving objections for the formation of the I.N.T.U.C. but I cannot understand the opposition of the Socialist friends. They joined the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. Its constitution was not at all democratic and it did not permit strikes freely. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was and is still its President and Gulzarilalji the Secretary. Neither Sardar nor Nandaji hold any Office in I.N.T.U.C. A fairly large number of Socialists were in favour of the formation of the I.N.T.U.C. but at the eleventh hour, for reasons best known to themselves, they thought it fit to remain aloof. It is politics and not the interests of the workers which is influencing their decision. Even now I am certain that if the Socialists decide to remain in the Congress their opposition towards I.O.T.U.C. will cease to exist. My own belief is that the Socialists will be doing immense harm to Socialism if they leave the Congress. The mistake will be of a great magnitude equal to that of the Muslims who left the Congress after helping to build it up into a powerful organisation. I still hope that the more enthusiastic and inexperienced younger elements in the Socialist party will reconsider their unjustified opposition towards the I.N.T.U.C. The tendency of the speculator to get rich quick generally results in bankruptcy. My fear is that the eagerness of these Socialist youngsters to come into power immediately by weakening the Congress is sure to make Capitalism stronger.

In the end I may remind the workers and the Trade Unionists that surely the Indian working class is neither inclined towards the Communist tendency nor can the Communal Party legitimately claim to represent them. A.I.T.U.C. representatives have no right to attend the International Labour conferences on behalf of the Indian workers and that, too, at the cost of the Indian tax-payers. This exploitation and misrepresentation of the Indian workers must be ended immediately. The I.N.T.U.C. alone can do it, and it has a right to do it.

The restricted constitution of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh could not attract me. Therefore, I did not join it. Contrary to it, I.N.T.U.C. has all that democracy and progress could aspire to. I appeal with all earnestness to all the progressive elements in the working class to get their Unions affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C. without delay. The first open Session of the I.N.T.U.C. will be held in Bombay on the 25th of January. We cannot afford to lose time any more All that is possible must be done, and immediately, to make this organisation a strong and powerful institution of the working class of our country so that it may achieve for them the rights and privileges which they deserve as citizens of a free country and also make them alive to their responsibilities and obligations for the good of the motherland.

PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

Owners of motor vehicles residing in the Bombay Region are informed that the third quarter of the financial year 1947-48 of the Motor Vehicles Tax ends on December 31, 1947. All owners who have paid the tax up to that date should, therefore, pay or remit now to the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Department, Gymnasium Road, off Cruickshank Road, Bombay, further tax for the quarter ending March 31, 1948, so that it may be credited before January 15, 1948.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay. All remitances of the tax should be accompanied with the Registration Certificates and Declaration Forms duly completed.

Tax will not be accepted unless a certificate of insurance as required under rule 5 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Third-party Insurance Rules 1946) is produced at the time of payment of tax.

Owners who desire to keep their vehicles off the road after the expiry of the current quarter should send an intimation of non-use to the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay, so as to reach his office before the last day of the quarter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

As regards employment of foreign capital in Pakistan, the Minister said: "The Government proposes to lay down a definite policy in the near future. In my view such a policy should provide for— (1) The participation of indigenous capital; (2) Participation of nations of Pakistan in management, and (3) The Provision of training facilities for nationals of Pakistan."

—From Mr. Chundrigar's address to the Pakistan Industries Conference.

* * *

Speaking at a banquet in Jaipur, Lord Mountbatten said: "I have always been a strong believer in the unity of India and I feel sure that the accession of the Indian States to the new Dominion of India cannot but be of advantage to both."

His Excellency had better be ready with an adequate explanation for a strong demand from His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan.

And, of course, he is going to hear something about his views on accession from Mr. Syed Kazam Razvi.

* * *

Addressing the Muslim League Council, at Karachi, the Qaid-i-Azam is reported to have advised Indian Muslims to reorganise themselves under correct leadership.

Which is what we have been advising Muslims for a good many years now.

* * *

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan has emerged again. In an interview, he now denies having ever said that Afghans were fighting in Kashmir, for which Afghanistan should thank Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan.

But, said Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, he knew that Pathans were fighting there and that some (?) Pathans from the Frontier Province had gone to Kashmir.

Of course, he knows. Who else will if not the screaming Frontier Premier? We fully believe him.

* * *

The Frontier Premier mentioned Palestine, too: "We feel this matter as strongly as we feel for Kashmir."

Actually as strongly as for Kashmir itself! The Arabs should feel honoured.

* * *

According to Jerusalem report armed Arabs raided a police arsenal and escaped with 320 rifles, bren guns, sten guns and about 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

This is an unprecedented Arab outrage in Palestine. And we are not sure that the United States should not send a stiff and indignant note to Britain about it. Counter-signed by the Soviet Union.

* * *

Apropos of the departure of the last American troops from Italy, President Truman has made a "frank" statement that although the United States was withdrawing her troops she would continue her interest "in a free and independent Italy."

We have absolutely no doubt about it.

* * *

Explaining the sudden devalution of the Rouble the Soviet decree says that the population must bear some of the "great sacrifices" needed, "especially as this will be the last sacrifice."

After which....?

PROF. ZAHOORUDDIN AHMAD

An Appreciation

(By Z. A. BARNI)

I met the late Professor Zahooruddin Ahmad for the first time shortly after his appointment as a teacher in the Ismail College which was established some seventeen years ago. I still remember the impression I then formed of the man. His profound scholarship, his wit and humour, his affability, his simple-mindedness and his availability at all hours had a deep impression on me and upto the last I held him in the same esteem.

At the time of the establishment of the Ismail College it was given out by the then Minister for Education, Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad, that the College would be the centre of Islamic culture and in the course of time it would grow into another Cordova in India. So when Prof. Zahooruddin produced his first book on Sufism it was greatly applauded by all, being the first attempt towards the achievement of the noble goal held out to the public at large. The book was no doubt a scholarly treatise.

After working for some years at the Ismail College his services were lent to the Junagadh State where he worked in many capacities. At the time of his death he was the Principal of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

He was in the good books of the Nawab, the Dewan and other highly placed officers. It could not be otherwise, for the late Professor had a peculiar knack of winning friends.

He was a very loving Principal and was more than a guide to all who sought his advice regarding the education of the children. He helped Hindus and Muslims alike.

His death at a comparatively young age has deprived the Muslim community of a great educationist and a very useful worker.

May his soul rest in peace!

India Watches British Experiment

NEHRU ENVISAGES LARGE MEASURE OF SOCIALISM IN NATION'S BASIC INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

lopment which can only be brought about in friendship, amity and goodwill. It depends on the wisdom and statesmanship of the parties concerned."

INTERESTED IN PEASANTS

Pandit Nehru denied the charge that the interests of peasants were not being looked after by the present Government and said: "We are more interested in peasants than any other group of human beings in India, for the simple reason that they form 80 per cent of the population. From the view point of Adult Franchise we cannot help being interested in peasants."

BALANCING RURAL & URBAN ECONOMY

Speaking of India's economy he said: "In India we have to consider many things. The first thing is to balance Rural and Urban Economy. We have got to find a balance between the country having been Capitalist and trying to be Socialist."

At the outset Pandit Nehru indicated that what he proposed to say was not always necessarily the policy of the Government of India, because all these matters had been decided upon by the Government so far, but it did represent the general trend of Government policy.

PARTITION UPSETS INDIAN ECONOMY

Pandit Nehru continued: "The first thing we have to remember is the fact of this partition and the many things it brought in its train. This partition had its far-reaching consequences, practical and economic. It led to various factors, a tremendous upsetting of life, and killing, massacre and looting and other things. It is equally obvious that the partition has upset the economy of India. India as a whole may well have been considered as a self-sufficient unit, which could develop as such and in which planning could place. One part of it could fulfil the needs of other parts. Now this partition has created all manners of difficulties in the economy of both parts.

"Although India is industrially stronger than Pakistan, yet some major industries have been affected a good deal, specially jute. While we have jute in Pakistan, the whole processing of jute is in India. So also many other things. So our economy has been upset by the partition and the consequence of this Partition resulting in the major disaster in the Punjab and round about the Punjab They have caused a great and tremendous drain upon us, diverting our resources for relief and rehabilitation of a vast number of human beings uprooted from their homes so that most of our activities have either been suspended or delayed.

MANY HURDLES TO CLEAR YET

"Then came the exchange of populations, and this ran into seven to eight millions. On the whole it might be said that the organisations that were responsible for carrying out the exchange had done an extraordinarily good piece of work.

"We have gone a good distance towards the healing process if I may say so, although much remains to be done. I do not know how long it will take to get over the results of this uprooting. I believe the process will not take so long as I previously imagined. At the present moment we have come to a number of agreements with Pakistan in regard to a very large number of very controversial matters. That shows that there is desire on both sides to come to a settlement so that we might go ahead. There are still many hurdles to be overcome, but the spirit to overcome difficulties is there, and I hope that gradually or rapidly we will be able to overcome them."

INDO-PAKISTAN AMITY INEVITABLE

Two countries situated not only geographically close to each other like India and Pakistan, but historically, culturally and economically depending on each other, had to live either as close friends or live apart. There was no middle way out. The only possible solution was that they lived as close friends having many things in common. Naturally, this was a development which could only be brought about in friendship, amity and goodwill. It was an inevitable development, whether it took place soon or a little later. It depended on the wisdom and statesmanship of the various parties concerned.

NO ABHORRENCE OF COMMUNISM BUT.....

Referring to the strong abhorrence of Communism expressed by the President, Pandit Nehru said that quite apart from other matters, it would be extremely improper for him to speak in that language of a country with which they were on friendly terms and whose Ambassador would be coming to India in the next few days.

Mr. Cumberbatch in his address had said that one large and strong country today lived under Communism and kept on telling the world it was Democracy, but he opposed that kind of misnamed Democracy with all his strength. It was the end of freedom for the individual, it was inhuman, soulless, reducing the populace to a mere regiment of pawns.

FOR DEMOCRACY & INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Pandit Nehru thought that the business of talking in terms of 'isms' was dangerous. "For my part, I do not share your abhorrence of Communism, although I dislike many things that are happening there, and I dislike the denial of individual freedom. Democracy is the beginning of an end. What is that end?—the well-being and progress of the country. I am strongly in favour of Democracy and of individual freedom. The individual cannot progress if he is regimented too much. But, there may be many kinds of regimentation and many kinds of pressure which curb and suppress individual growth. What opportunity for growth is there today for the vast number of Indians, whether they work in fields or elsewhere; I entirely agree that the peasants and ryots must have their first claim on us. What opportunity have they had to develop themselves in any way? They have not had it, and I have no doubt that if we had it, a large number of these people would have distinguished themselves in many fields of life."

NEED FOR WAR OUTLOOK FOR ECONOMIC BETTERMENT

The war was over and in India the struggle for political independence was also over. But another struggle, equally important or perhaps much more important, was for the economic well-being of the masses. They should look upon it in terms of war—not in terms of violence..but a war outlook to work hard and win the struggle for economic betterment of India. All other thing must get second. How could that be done by Government unless there was careful planning or people were thought to that end, Pandit Nehru asked.

"We have to take all these into consideration. In a changing world, in order to keep pace with it, the basic economic and social structure must also suit to changing conditions", Pandit Nehru continued. The economics of the Medieval Age could not be applied to the Post-Medieval Age The economics of the Nineteenth Century would not suit now. That was not logical or reasonable. Some obvious change had to be made. It was a reasonable proposition that the economics of the pre-Industrial Age did not apply to the post-Industrial Age.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR INDIAN MASSES?

The first thing to be considered was what was good for the Indian masses? Everything should be judged from that standard. How the millions of Indians would benefit or prosper—that was the real test of any policy, economic or political, which they might put forward.

Their immediate problem was, therefore, to put through various development schemes which would give them greater power, more land irrigation and more power for their industries. There was a considerable number of such big schemes, like the Damodar Valley scheme, and he would like to say that the Governments, both Central and Provincial, would give every priority to their development. They had to get money for those schemes, if necessary by borrowing.

LABOUR ALONE NOT TO BLAME FOR FALL IN PRODUCTION

Dealing with the problem of production, Pandit Nehru said that it had gone down very much during the past year or so. That was the most distressing symptom in India's economy today. He agreed with the President that there was a good deal of indiscipline among labour, which also interfered with production. But, at the same time, he would tell them that it was wrong to cast that blame on Labour or Agitators.

During the war big business concerns which made vast fortunes had created distrust among the people. It was the same case with peasants who were distrustful of landlords.

The question was how to revolve the problem. He realised that they could not go on increasing wages and also profits.

He did not think it would be a good policy not to encourage trade unions, but said that the time had come when few outsiders should go into them.

ALL DISPUTES MUST BE SETTLED BY TRIBUNALS

Referring to the Industrial Trade Disputes Act and adjudications, Pandit Nehru said that Government could not allow industrial disputes to be fought out by employers and employees because they were dissatisfied with the present system. No Government could afford to have such a thing happen. Therefore, the only other way was to have a system for the settlement of such disptes. It might be that a particular adjudicator had not acted as he should have, but it was equally fantastic to say that they should leave those matters to be decided by an industrial struggle on a large scale. The time must come, if it had not already come, that all disputes would have to be decided as far as possible by tribunals that a State could produce.

TOP PRIORITY FOR PEASANTS

Denying the charge that the peasants were not looked after, the Prime Minister said that the Indian National Congress which he represented, had given high priority to the agricultural problem. One of their first priority was to change the land system in India. He was sorry that it had been delayed, partly because of the difficulty of the problem and partly because of other factors. The fact that it was given first priority showed how much importance they attached to it. They felt that the present land system in India was not helpful to the peasants. They were more interested in the peasants than any other group of human beings in India. Further, in view of the adult franchise they could not help being interested in the peasants, because they formed 80 per cent of the population. They knew the agriculturist produced more wealth and to improve agriculture they must encourage industries, because both of them were allied and could not be separated.

WATCHING BR. EXPERIMENT IN SOCIALISATION

Pandit Nehru said that he was very much interested in the experiment that was being carried on in Great Britain with regard to Socialisation of the State. It was not for them to judge the economy of Great Britain or to make any suggestion, but he followed with great sympathy the very great efforts that the Government and the people of the United Kingdom were making and he hoped they would succeed.

INDIA NEEDS SPREAD-OUT ECONOMY

In India, he said they had to consider many things and one of them was a balance between rural and urban economy. They had to find the balance, whether the country became Capitalist or was trying to be Socialist.

Before the Partition was effected, they had only to think in terms of producing a balanced economy in various parts of India—that is, more industries for Pakistan and more food production in India.

He felt that from the point of view of economic advancement of the country, they must have a spread-out economy and not too much concentration in certain areas. That would also help in reducing the problem of transport.

The Congress, Pandit Nehru said, had talked a great deal about cottage industries. Some people thought that they were opposed to big industries. That was not correct. They must have large-scale industries, but at the same time they had also to encourage small industries. Other factors, including distribution, must also be considered. Production by itself would not solve the problem, distribution was also essential.

CONTROLS MAY BE RE-IMPOSED IF.....

As regards controls, he said that their policy with regard to food had recently been announced by the Food Minister. It was a cautious policy. They could not allow things to be drifted, as they were drifting. If de-control led to soaring up of prices, then immediately they would go back to controls and severe controls, because no Government would permit a major disaster of that type again.

Pandit Nehru said that he would not like to say anything about the basic economic policy, because it would not be proper to commit Government in any way. He thought he had indicated their approach to the problem, which was the practical approach of how to achieve results as quickly as possible.

LARGE MEASURE OF SOCIALISM FOR INDIA.

He had little doubt that that approach would involve a large measure of Socialism in regard to certain industries. The tendency, he said, would be that some of the basic industries would have to be State-owned, or generally to be State-controlled."

Probably, they would proceed on the basis of having some kind of public control in the shape of a public corporation.

At the same time, in any kind of real planning it was inevitable to have a measure of State direction or control, which applied to other industries also.

A large field would still be left over for private enterprise.

LARGE FIELD OPEN FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL

Pandit Nehru added that they wanted to industrialise India as rapidly as possible, and in order to do so, they would undoubtedly require help in the shape of foreign assistance and foreign technicians. They were not going to stop them coming, rather they would welcome them. At the same time they wanted to reserve their economic independence. "We do not want foreign capital to come in at the cost of Indian capital. We should, like to have foreign capital on favourable terms like a business transaction. There was a large field in India, specially for the next few years, and India was going to develop industrially very rapidly. They wanted co-operation of other countries with India in the process of her development.

He thought that the British and other foreign interests that existed in India would have, and should have, this large field open to them. Whether they would function on old lines or on new, he could not say. But inevitably such changes, when they took place in their economy, would change their outlook. They could not have any special privileges for any foreign interests in India.

"There is great deal in common between us, and I think in future, there will be prospects of our working together", he concluded amidst thunderous cheers.

OVATION FOR NEHRU

Pandit Nehru was lustily cheered when he rose to address the gathering which included the Premier and other ministers of West Bengal and distinguished officials and non-officials and representatives of leading European business firms in India.

A large crowd assembled in front of the Royal exchange where the meeting was held. They waited on till the meeting was over and when Pandit Nehru came out, a tremendous ovation was accorded to him The traffic in the area was jammed for some time.

LOYAL SUPPORT TO INDIA GOVT.

Welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President, Mr. H. D. Cumberbatch, gave the Prime Minister of India and all his ministers the assurance that the Chambers were "deeply conscious of the unbearable burdens" that had been set upon them at the very outset of their taking office and that the Chambers would loyally support the Government of India in all their efforts to regain and maintain peace and prosperity throughout the country.

Mr. Cumberbatch said that the Chambers regretted the division of India but they would do the best they could to assist in the rehabilitation of the whole country's economy.

PLEA FOR INDO-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Cumberbatch added: "I plead at this time for calm and far-seeing statesmanship in the economic relations between India and Pakistan, for consultation, co-operation and restraint on both sides, without which both sides will surely suffer economically. Certainly we here in Calcutta have reason for sombre reflection of the ultimate fate of one of our major industries giving livelihood and employment to literally millions of souls."

PLEA FOR REPRESENTATION.

Referring to the cry that no non-Indian should ever again be a member of Legislature in India—or indeed of any Government of Quasi-Government board, committee or similar establishment, he said, "We seek none of these positions for the purpose of self-aggrandisement or in any attempt to impose ourselves or our wishes on anyone else". Representations on such bodies, he added, could and would assist them towards being better and more helpful citizens by keeping them up-to-date and in intimate touch with the thoughts and desires of all others in these bodies.

Mr. Cumberbatch also made a plea for a more careful scrutiny of Trade Unions by the authorities before registration and before recognition was demanded from employers, as also modification of the Industrial Disputes Act itself and its application.

Dealing with the labour situation, the President said that the spirit of indiscipline was rife and the longer this was allowed free rein, the longer would be India's climb uphill towards industrial power.

He urged support from Government in demanding discipline and loyal work from all classes and said they had been most encouraged lately to note how Government spokesmen were stressing the need for more production.

EIGHT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India to-day adopted eight resolutions dealing with Post-War Problems, Taxation Communications, Industries and the General Economic Position of the country

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FOR REFUSAL to issue a Bread Ticket to a cardholder, who was entitled to it: for issuing wheat less than the full quota demanded by his customer; and for issuing double rations on the same card during the same week, Rs. 150 have been forfeited out of Rs. 250 deposited with Government by Bombay Grain Stores, Ration Shop, Authorisation No. 499, Ghatkoparwalla Building, Sadashiv Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay.

ORISSA STATES MERGE WITH INDIAN UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

Government will be competent to exercise the said Powers, Authority and Jurisdiction in such a manner and through an Agency as it may think fit. The Raja shall with effect from January 1, be entitled to receive from the revenues of the State annually for his Privy Purse a certain amount, which is now being worked out, free of taxes. This amount is intended to cover all expenses of the Ruler and his family, including expenses on account of his personal staff, maintenance of his residences, marriages and other ceremonies, and this amount will neither be increased nor reduced for any reasons whatever.

The amount may be drawn by the Raja in four equal instalments in advance at the beginning of each quarter by presenting bills at the State treasury or at such other treasury as may be specified by the Dominion Government.

RIGHT TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The Raja shall be entitled to the full ownership, use and enjoyment of all private properties (as distinct from the State properties) belonging to him on the date of this agreement. The Raja will furnish to the Dominion Government an inventory of all Immovable Property, Securities and cash balances held by him forming such private property.

If any dispute arises as to whether an item of property is private property of the Raja or the State property, it shall be referred to such officers with Judicial experience as the Dominion Government may nominate and the decision of that officer shall be final and binding on both the parties.

The Raja, the Rani, the Rajmata, the Yuvaraj and Yuvarani shall be entitled to all personal privileges enjoyed by them whether within or outside the territories of the State before August 15, 1947.

The Dominion Government guarantees succession according to law and custom to the 'gadi' of the State and to the Rajas personal rights, privileges, dignities and the titles.

The agreement is signed by the ruler concerned and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the Ministry of States, on behalf of the Governor-General of India.

ONLY WAY OUT.

The preamble to the agreement states that by reason of its geographical situation, the smallness of its size and its resources and the oneness of its economic and cultural life with that of the province of Orissa, it is apparent that the complete merger of the State in the province of Orissa is the only way of securing the peace, progress and prosperity of its people. Certain constitutional and other difficulties have to be removed before the merger could be effected and the removal of those difficulties will take some time. However, in the immediate interests of the State and its people, the Ruler is desirous that the administration of the State should be integrated as early as possible with that of the Province of Orissa in such a manner as the Government of the Dominion of India may think fit.

It is learnt that the allocation of Privy Purse to these Rulers is on a slab system on the total gross income of the contracting States concerned on the basis of their 1945-46 income. Those States with a revenue of Rs. One Lakh will provide for 15 per cent as civil list for the Ruler, those between Rs. One Lakh to Rs. Five Lakhs for 10 per cent, and those above Rs. Five Lakhs for seven and a half per cent.

TWO STATES HOLD OUT.

It is expected the remaining two rulers of the B and C class will execute the agreements during the course of the day. One state, however, (Talchar), is believed to have demanded the right of an A class state and wishes to execute the Instrument of Accession. The States Ministry, however, has declined to entertain his request.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel conferred with the A class rulers last night and it is believed the talks will be continued in order to facilitate their signing an agreement similar to the one executed by the B and C class states.

"A" GROUP TOE THE LINE.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, left for Nagpur this morning. Owing to inclement weather and incessant rains, the road to Bhubaneswar air port, thirty miles from Cuttack, became unusable, and Sardar Patel and party left by a special train from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar from where they took off for Nagpur.

On the way to the Cuttack railway station Sardar Patel called on Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, who is indisposed. The departure of Sardar Patel's special train from Cuttack was delayed by over an hour as the Secretary to the States Ministry, Mr. V. P. Menon, was held up in discussions with some Rulers of 'A' Group States.

It is understood that eight of the twelve 'A' group rulers have so far signed the agreement.

The Governor Mr. Kailas Nath Katju, the Premier Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab and Mrs. Mehtab and other Orissa Ministers accompanied Sardar Patel in the special train to Bhubaneswar and saw him off.

PEOPLE'S WELCOME TO UNITED ORISSA

Mr. Sarangdhar Das, President of the Regional Council of Orissa and C. P. States, which is affiliated to the All-India States People Congress, to-day expressed complete satisfaction at the outcome of Sardar Patel's visit to Cuttack. This merger issue, he said, which had been agitating the public here for over a decade or more had now been settled to the satisfaction of the people. The result achieved was more than any one had expected. The time had now come for the people in the Province and in the States to co-operate wholeheartedly and put in their best efforts to rebuild a new and prosperous Orissa. Their slogan of a United Orissa had now been almost achieved.

JHABUA LOK PARISHAD.

JHABUA, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): The Fifth session of the Jhabua Rajya Lok Parishad will be held here on December 21 under the Presidentship of Darbar Gopaldas, President of the Kathiawar Political Conference and member of the Indian Constituent Assembly. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi will inaugurate the session.

The session is expected to finalise the attitude of the parishad towards the constitutional proposals recently announced by the Ruler.

20 KHASI STATES ACCEDE TO INDIAN UNION

SHILLONG, Dec. 15 (API).—The Chiefs of 20 Khasi States individually signed instruments of accession to the Indian Dominion at a ceremony held at Government House today. Sir Akbar Hyderi, Governor for Assam, signed the instruments of behalf of the Dominion of India.

According to the instruments of accession a Standstill Agreement has been reached between these Khasi States and the Dominion, which will remain in force until new or modified arrangements are arrived at.

PIRATES ATTACK DUTCH SHIP

Six Passengers Taken Captive

HONG KONG, Dec. 15. (Reuter): Pirates disguised as passengers seized the 5,000-ton Dutch ship Van Heutsz for 10 hours, took six first class passengers captive and put off from the vessel in a motor boat 80 miles north of Hong Kong, it was learned today when the Van Heutsz returned here.

Police, who completed thorough investigations on board today, made no arrests.

In the most daring and successful act of piracy in 10 years the pirates pulled alongside in a junk off the South China Coast, near Swatow at about 4 p.m. yesterday at a signal from disguised confederates on the Van Heutsz, which had left Hong Kong in the morning.

With their arms on board as cargo, the pirates took full control of the ship until dawn, searching the passengers and ransacking their property at their leisure before leaving at 7 a.m. this morning. They took with them the six passengers, all prominent Chinese officials and merchants.

GREATER BOMBAY BAN EXTENDED

The ban on the carrying of lethal weapons, corrosive substances and explosives and on the collections of missiles in Greater Bombay has been extended for a further period of one month from December 18.

The order prohibiting assemblies and processions in Greater Bombay has also been extended for a further period of one month from December 16. The ban on the import of knives and other sharp-edged instruments in Greater Bombay has been extended for a further period of two months from December 19.

IN PANCH MAHALS & SHOLAPUR.

The order prohibiting the dealers in arms and ammunition in the Panch Mahals District from selling any arms and ammunition to any individuals or licence-holder without a special permit, has been extended for a further period of two months from December 16.

Similar order issued in the Sholapur District has been extended for a further period of two months from to-day.

No Liquidation: Only Division

LEAGUE COUNCIL DECISION ON FUTURE SET-UP

Palestine Partition Denounced: Pakistan Urged To Foster Closer Relations With Union

KARACHI, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): The Council of the All-India Muslim League to-day resolved: "That in place of the All-India Muslim League there shall be separate Muslim League organisations for Pakistan and Indian Union."

"That all members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League for the time being who have become ordinarily residents of the territories comprised by Pakistan or have settled therein and all Muslim members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly who are primary members of the Muslim League do hereby constitute the Council of the Pakistan Muslim League".

The Council further resolved "that all members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, who have become ordinarily residents of the territories comprised by the Indian Union or have settled therein, and all Muslim members of the Indian Union Constituent Assembly, who are primary members of the Muslim League, do hereby constitute the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League.

"That a convener each be appointed for the Pakistan Muslim League and the Indian Union Muslim League, with instructions to convene at very early dates meetings of the two respective Councils as defined, for the purpose of electing office-bearers, framing the constitution and transacting such other business as arises by virtue of this decision.

"That the following be elected conveners respectively: For the Pakistan Muslim League: Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

For the Indian Union Muslim League: Mr. Mohammad Ismail, President, Madras Provincial Muslim League.

The resolution further stated "that the meeting of the Council of the Pakistan Muslim League will be held at Karachi and that of the Indian Union Muslim League at Madras".

By another resolution the Council of the All-India Muslim League expressed its "deep indignation at the manner in which the General Assembly of the United Nations have flouted considerations of international justice and the rights of the Arabs and endorsed the unfair recommendation of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine to partition that country".

The Council of the All-India Muslim League also passed a resolution condemning the communal disorders that have taken place since the 15th of August in both the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

The Council expressed its deepest sympathy for all those who have suffered in the communal upheaval.

The resolution regarding the future set-up of the League organisation was passed by an overwhelming majority only five members dissenting.

The other two resolutions were passed unanimously.

In its first resolution—the one which condemned the communal disorders that have taken place in the two Dominions—the Council reminded the Governments of the Indian Union and Pakistan that they jointly give the most categorical assurances to their respective minorities of full protection of life and property and of full guarantee of their rights and interests, and it most emphatically urged the Governments of the Indian Union and Pakistan and the authorities concerned that the pledges given to the minorities be fulfilled in all sincerity.

The Council hoped that both Governments would realise their responsibility in the matter and prepare, after joint deliberations, a charter of minorities' rights which would ensure an honourable existence for the minorities in the two Dominions.

The Council further hoped that the two Dominion Governments would be able to conclude Agreements and Treaties which would promote and stabilise friendly relations between the two Dominions.

In its second resolution—the one of Palestine—the Council stated: "This action of the U.N.O. (the decision to divide Palestine) specially the circumstances in which the votes of several member-nations were secured by undue pressure in favour of the General Assembly's rostrum on the very eve of actual voting, has shaken the faith of large masses of humanity throughout the world, belonging particularly to the smaller nations, in the sanctity and inviolability of the Charter of the United Nations round which Mankind's hopes for a better and juster world had begun to grow."

The Council felt that the decision "cannot be regarded as binding on the Arabs of Palestine or the Arab and Muslim world."

It, therefore, fully supported the decision of the Arab League not to accept it.

The Council, in its resolution, assured the Arabs that the Muslims in the Indian Sub-continent, would render every possible help in the achievement of the aspirations of the Arabs in Palestine and in the preservation of its freedom and integrity.

In its third resolution—the one regarding the future set-up of the League Organisation—that the existing Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League shall continue to function in accordance with the constitution and rules for the Muslim League organisation till such time as the Council of the Pakistan Muslim League meets, and for the Muslim League organisation in the Indian Union till such time as the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League meets.

WARNING AGAINST FASCISM

KARACHI, Dec. 15. (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier of Bengal, told the "Associated Press of India" after the fateful and last session of the Council of the All-India Muslim League here this evening: "The meeting of the Council was convened at my instance in order to effect this division and hence I cannot but agree. It was explained that the future of each League would depend on the members of each part. I hope that the Pakistan Muslim League will throw its doors open to the non-Muslim subjects of Pakistan as it seems incredible to me that a political party be established here controlling the Government which will exclude a section of the people by its very constitution".

Mr. Suhrawardy added: "If they do that, that would be Fascism and not democracy. Of course, there will be a tendency to maintain the League in its present form for the purpose of perpetuating the authority of those in power so that they could mislead the masses by appealing to Muslim solidarity.

"But, I am sure that they will not be able to play this game for long. What is dangerous about such a possibility is that it will prove an argument, however fallacious, to the Hindu Mahasabha in the Indian Union to claim to be the political organisation that should influence the Government of the Indian Union.

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For EXPORTING COTTON CLOTH LAL MAHOMED was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For unlawful use of foodgrains ration card, Kashinath Balkrishna Bhivandekar was fined Rs. 10 or to suffer one week's simple imprisonment.

For possessing wheat in excess of normal quantity, Gajanath Ramdeo was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

For importing cotton cloth, Grayya Mallayya was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or to suffer two months' simple imprisonment.

For failure to surrender ration cards, Dadaya Bharappa Lingappa was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or one month's simple imprisonment.

For obtaining ration on the ration card of a deceased, Abdul Rahim Mangal was convicted and fined Rs. 175 or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

For profiteering in handkerchief, Ghanshamdas Issardas was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

For polishing rice in a mill without a licence, Ramdeo Shamlalsingh was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

For transporting cotton cloth, Fakrudin Kaderbhai, Paroomal Nenaji and Jamtaji Jeegasi were convicted. Fakrudin Kaderbhai was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or to undergo three months' simple imprisonment and the latter two to pay fines of Rs. 300 or two months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 80 or one week's simple imprisonment respectively.

For selling pedhas prepared out of Mawa, without a licence Busadilal Bhekamal was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

For profiteering in Pohas, GARIB GANPAT was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or one week's simple imprisonment.

For unlawfully offering to sell cloth, KHATOOBHAI BABAMIYA was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to suffer three months' simple imprisonment in default.

For supplying food to more than 24 persons—KALYANJI RATANSI was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

For failure to notify departure of absentee cardholder and drawing rations on the absentee's ration card, Balkrishna was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or to undergo five weeks' simple imprisonment.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Eleven Typhoid Deaths In One Chawl

Sir,— Eleven people have died of typhoid fever in one chawl, 407, Kalbadevi Road during the last three weeks. I am penning this letter in the midst of heart-rending moans of a poor family who lost a child only an hour ago.

I have written no less fifteeen letters to the Health Officer drawing his attention to the Typhoid epidemic in the locality. But to-date he has not bothered to investigate into the matter. It is true that anti-typhoid innoculation was given to some and a few rooms were disinfected. But is this sufficient, I ask?

Out of the six sufferers who were taken to the Arthur Road Hospital only two people came back alive. On one poor boy the expenses incurred by the family were Rs. 500. The penicillin had to be provided, the nurses were paid and the ward boys too. I wonder whether such a place can be called a Municipal Hospital. I accuse the Congress Municipal Farty for neglecting the poor citizens and wasting the good money on addresses and such other shows.

There is inefficiency and indifference prevalent among the Municipal officers. The top-ranking officers get time to harangue before the Rotary Club and what not, but they never find time to attend to complaints.

It is high time that the Municipal authorities wake up and take drastic steps to stamp out the typhoid epidemic from the city.—Yours, etc.

D. G. TENDULKAR.

December 13, 1947.

"Starvation Ration"

Sir,—This is with reference to a letter "Starvation Ration" by "A Sufferer" from Andheri published in your issue of December 10, 1947.

While full sympathising with the "Sufferer" from Andheri, may I point out, firstly, that there was nothing in the Press Note issued by Government which should have conveyed the impression that the rice ration in the city will be increased to 3/4 seer from 1st December 1947 and secondly, that, depending as we are entirely on overseas imports from month to month, the proportion of the various grains in the ration has to be fixed exclusively on the basis of arrivals against the Provincial allotment.

For the month of December, the Government of India have allotted only 5,000 tons of rice, 6,000 tons of wheat and flour and 44,000 tons of maize and the rest in coarse grains like Barley and Milo. The composition of the ration has had to be fixed on this basis. If it is any consolation to the "Sufferer", in a number of rationed towns in this Province very little rice is being distributed during December and in the rural areas which do not produce rice, the people get a meal of rice on festival occasions. Compared to them sufferer's lot is not worse.—Yours, etc.

P. N. S. RAZDAN,
Public Relations Officer,
(Rationing).

December 10

Decontrol

Sir,—Every layman in the street has been urging decontrol of cloth because probably he does not get what he wants with his increased purchasing power. Production figures prove that India produces much less cloth now than during the war years and if it was necessary to have rationing during war years it is still more necessary during the present time

It is a well-known fact that Indian cotton prices are much below the world price levels and as a natural corollary the cloth prices in India are also far below the world prices for cloth. In many cases India has been able to obtain precious food and other raw materials from foreign countries by bartering her low priced textiles. If the control on cloth is lifted, naturally control on cotton will also be lifted and it is an open secret that prices which are kept artificially under the ceilings will flare up to reach in line with price of cotton in foreign markets and the result will be that next year the Indian farmers will sow more cotton than food crops as cotton will pay them hands down. I hope this serious implication is understood by the Honourable Ministers before a decision is taken to decontrol cloth. —Yours, etc.

"FAIRPLAY".

Remove It Please

Sir,—One of the eye-catching advertisements greeting the passengers at Vile-Parle railway station announces the availability of "everything for the dead body" at a certain company. This cannot be a hearty welcome to the passengers.

Unless restrictions are placed on the display of signboards at station premises, I fear mercenary minded companies will cause considerable annoyance to the public. Will the authorities take necessary action.—Yours, etc

AJIT KUMAR BASU

"Pugree" In Other Forms

Sir,—Government has done the right thing in issuing the Land Requisition Ordinance which would go a long way in checking the "pugree" evil. But it does not take into account the landlords who are taking the "pugree" in instalments, viz., bloated post-war rents. There are especially in the suburbs a good number of this gentry who have let out their old premises and charged exorbitant rents.

Will the authorities take notice of this and appoint Rent Tribunals to enquire into and correct this gross profiteering.—Yours, etc.,

"A SUBURBAN TENANT.

Salaries Of Teachers

Sir,—In your leaderette on the secondary teacher's salaries, you say that the scales of pay recommended are "fairly generous" even though you have been kind enough to point out subsequently that "we do not feel that the starting salaries recommended are high enough to do justice to qualified teachers or induce capable men to take up the teaching profession." I beg to point out that these two do not go together.

The Parulekar - Ghate Committee have not paid the least attention to existing scales of pay, especially the initial salaries in other professions. The teacher has to, and is compelled to live in a society comprising members of various professions and not in an insulated world of his own. It is fair to point out that he should be put in terms of equality if not 'superiority' with members of other professions. The said report puts the teacher on a scandalously low level.

I request that press men like you may be good enough to champion the cause of the poor starving secondary teachers, who, unluckily lack a united voice,—a mighty voice.

V. KRISHNAMOORTY

Matunga, Dec. 1.

Refugees, Our Responsibility

Sir,—Hindu and Sikh refugees from Pakistan areas are the result of partition accepted by the Congress in the interest of the country as a whole. Sacrifice in the most severest form has been imposed on them, compelling them to leave the country of their birth, sacrificing all their belongings and properties. They have had to leave their business, services, and other trades organised with their life's labour and now they have just been thrown in new land with different climatic, language, and other conditions. The education of their children has been seriously interrupted. They have now to start their life all over again in completely new and unknown surroundings. They have to undergo all this as a result of partition accepted by the country for the common good. It is, therefore the duty of the people and the Peoples' Government to provide not only temporary camps and short-term rations but help them to start their life all over again. No cost must be considered too high to rehabilitate them and to provide for their steady and suitable employment. This must be all done on long-term planning and instead of these refugees mostly from Sind and the Punjab all being broken up and scattered all over the country in far of places, should be resettled in concentrated areas by planning new areas or towns where they can again live and work as a solid community.—Yours, etc.

MULJI V. NARSI.

Bombay.

History Of Pathare Kshatriya Community

Sir,—It is most commendable that the Kshatriya Union Club—a very old institution of the above community—has recently resolved to arrange for the history of the community. The managing committee of the Club has decided to entrust the work of research and writing the history to Sjt. Gajananrao Govind Naik of Anjur, (Thana Dt.) who has won fame by writing a few historical books like "Sastichi Bakhar".

It is now high time that a history of the Pathare Kshatriya Community, which claims existence since the eleventh century and as a warrior community was in the forefront with other communities in the Konkan Province when the Bassein Campaign was in progress in 1739 A.D. was writtens. With the aid of other communities the community saved the Bombay Island and the whole of Salsette Province from being annexed by Portugal.

I appeal to all institutions of the Pathare Kshatriya community to help very liberally the cause of research into the community's past history.

I wish every success to Sjt. Gajananrao Naik, in his efforts.—Yours, etc.

VINAYAK A. PATHARE.

ANJUR, Dist. Thana.

RANJI TROPHY

C.P. AND BERAR ALL OUT FOR 195

C.P. & BERAR (1st Innings) 195
MYSORE (1st Innings) 3 wkts. 65

BANGALORE, Dec. 15 (API).—The first round cricket match of the South zone in the National Cricket Championships for the Ranji Trophy, between Mysore and C.P. and Berar, commenced here today.

C.P. and Berar, batting first, were all out for 195 runs.

Narasimhan and Srivastava, who were concerned in a partnership for the ninth wicket, put on 45 runs before being separated.

15 JEWS AND 3 ARABS KILLED

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15. (U.P.A.): One Arab was killed and seven injured when an Arab bus was attacked by four Jews dressed in Army uniforms.

The Jews opened fire and threw three grenades or Molotov cocktails at the bus near the Lydda airport.

Total casualties for the past 24 hours ending at 08-00 hours today were 18 killed—15 Jews and three Arabs.

LUCKY MOSCOW FAMILIES

Rationing Ends Today: 50 P. C. Cut In Domestic Budget!

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (Reuter): New Soviet food prices published today will mean a cut of fifty per cent in the budget of Moscow families now rejoicing that rationing will end tomorrow.

The most significant cut is in flour. The new price is eight roubles a kilogram (2.2 lbs.).

A reduction of over 400 per cent from the "commercial" price of forty roubles and a 12 per cent cut on the ration price.

This, with a 12 per cent cut in the ration price of bread and a 10 per cent reduction for cereals, will slash the family budget.

RUSSIA TO COMPETE WITH MARSHALL PLAN IN EUROPE?

WASHINGTON, December 15. (Reuter): The possibility that the devaluation of the rouble, announced in Moscow yesterday together with the abolition of rationing in Russia, might lead to further developments which would help Russia to compete with the Marshall Plan in Europe, was suggested by officials here today.

No Change In Kashmir

Army Patrols Engage Raiders In Jhangar Area

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15. (A. P. I.): Defence Ministry 'Communique tonight said: "The situation in Kashmir has not changed much during the past 24 hours. Patrol activity continues. Indian army patrols engaged gangs of raiders in the Jhangar area and dispersed them.

"Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force strafed vehicles and bullock-carts carrying raiders in Chinar and Garhi area.

NEHRU FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15 (API).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will fly back to Delhi tomorrow. He will make a brief halt at Cawnpore, and is likely to reach Delhi by 8-00 at night.

New Persian Premier

TEHERAN, Dec. 15 (Reuter).—The Persian Majlis (Parliament) last night voted by 72 to 34 in favour of the President of the Majlis, Sardar Fakher Hekmat, as Prime Minister to replace Ghavam es Sultaneh, who last week received a vote of no confidence.

News In Brief

WASHINGTON, Dec 15 (Reuter). President Truman told Congressional leaders at a White House meeting today that he would deliver the Marshall Plan, for aid to Europe, to them this week but he was warned that no Congressional action can be expected on it until Congress reconvenes in regular Session next month.

WILLEMSTAD, WEST INDIES, Dec. 15 (Reuter). Attempts were being made today to take victims off two oil tankers ablaze after a collision off the Curacao Coast, Duch West Indies. The bodies of four dead and several of the injured had been taken off but there were still many missing.

BOMBAY, Dec 15 (API.) Prof. Nicholas K. Roerich, renowned Russian artist and founder of the Uravati Himalayan Research Institute died at Kulu in the Simla Hills on December 13, according to a report received here today

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15 (Reuter). Pilots here who have been idle for 18 days ended their strike at noon today after they had been given new contracts. In future they will be under the control of the Ministry of Communications Bureau of Shipping and Navigation and not under the Customs Service as formerly. Most of the 22 pilots involved in the strike are British.

DACCA, Dec. 15 (API.) The Government of East Bengal have banned the entry of three Calcutta dailies—Anand Bazar Patrika, Ittihad and Swadeshinata—into their territories for 15 days from today.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 15 (UPA). The Rumanian Government took over the management of two big British-controlled oil companies, Astra Romania and Unirea.

Arab Infantrymen Attack Jewish Convoy

JERUSALEM, December 15. (Reuter): Arab Jewish clashes culminating in a bloody affray between infantrymen of the Transjordan Arab Legion and Jewish Settlement Police brought to more than 200 death-roll in Palestine in the fortnight since the United Nations decided on partition.

Fourteen Jews were killed and at least 10 wounded, nine of them seriously which Arab legionaries opened fire on a Jewish convoy escorted by settlement police at Beti Nabala, near Ben Shemen, East of Lydda, yesterday.

The legionaries said their attack was in retaliation for grenades thrown into their camp and official reports said grenade fragments were found inside the camp perimeter.

"The Jewish settlement police apparently lost their heads" a Palestine Government spokesman said last night.

A Jewish Agency spokesman denied that the settlement police opened fire on the legionaries or threw grenade. Haganah the Jewish defence force claimed to have killed ten Arabs in a battle in sand dune south of the Arab seaport of Jaffa.

According to a Palestine Police report Lebanese frontier forces have been told to "shoot at sight" anyone approaching the Lebanese Frontier from the Palestine side, after a number of oorder incidents.

Other casualties in yesterday's fighting total deathroll was 25 included a Jewish Settlement Policeman killed when Arabs attacked the Beth Eshel Colony in Southern Palestine. Three farmers were wounded two of them critically in the attack.

Grady Confident Of India's Future

Returns To U. S. To Confer With State Dept.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (Reuter): Mr. Henry Grady, United States Ambassador to India, who arrived here last night by plane from India, said he had "great confidence in the future of India."

He told newsmen he had been asked to return to Washington to "give the State Department a first-hand report on routine matters" and to confer with Mr. Paul Alling, United States Ambassador-Designate to Pakistan, who will shortly leave America to take up his new post.

Mr. Grady told reporters who questioned him about communal fighting in India: "The situation seems to have settled down. There is still tension, however, but the Government of India has the situation firmly in hand. The Government is showing a great deal of ability in solving the many problems which they have had since the Government was established."

3,000 MADRAS N.G.OS. ON STRIKE

MADRAS, December 15, (API): More than 3,000 non-Gazetted Government employees in Madras city went on a general strike this morning in response to the call of their Association, whose main demand is parity with the Central Government Non-Gazetted offices in pay and allowances.

The Secretariat itself is unaffected, and so are the rationing offices, which are working as usual.

Almost all of the 2,700 N. G. Os in the offices of the Revenue Board Civil Supplies, Provincial Transport, Public Works and Engineering, situated in Chepauk, have stayed away.

More than 300 or the 360 N. G. O's in the Madras High Court have joined the strikers. In the Madras Collectorate and the Treasury over 80 per cent workers are absent.

Groups of N. G. O's. were seeen loitering in front of Government offices in Chepauk. There were no demonstration however.

Police pickets have been posted at all Government offices as a precautionary measure.

MOUNTBATTENS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday:

His Excellency Lord Louis Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, and Lady Mountbatten arrived in Bombay at 12 noon today by a special plane.

They were received at the Santa Cruz rodrome by Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai Home Minister, Mr. A. P Sabavala, Mayor Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff Major-General Bateman, Ares Commander, and Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner.

Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten and party will leave Government House at 6.21 p.m. today for the Gateway of India to attend the party on board the H.M.S 'Norfolk' as guests of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Mountbatten will stay in the city till the 18th instant. Tonight the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville will hold a Reception in honour of the Governor-General and Countess Mountbatten at the Government House.

On Tuesday morning at 8-30 a.m. H. E. the Governor-General will inspect the Home Guard at the Brabourne Stadium and the same evening Mr. A. P Sabavala, the Mayor, will entertain the Governor-General and Viscountess Mountbatten at a Garden Party at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden at 5 p.m.

On Wednesday Hon. Mr. B. G Kher the Prime Minister and Mrs Kher will give an at home in honour of the Governor-General and Countess Mountbatten at the Council Hall at 5 p.m.

The Colville's "At Home" To The Mountbattens

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville gave a reception in honour of Their Excellencies the Governor-General of India and Countess Mountbatten at the Government House at 10 p.m. on Monday. A large number of officials and non-officials and well known citizens were invited and introduced to the distinguished guests. The lawns of the Government House Gardens and the trees were beautifully decorated by variegated colours of electric lights. The Governor's Band was in attendance and the guests departed at about midnight.

PROGRAMME OF LORD AND LADY MOUNTBATTEN IN CITY

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The following is the programme of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Mountbatten for today:

TUESDAY DEC. 16)

8-45 a.m.—Inspection of Home Guards at Brabourne Stadium.

9-00 a.m.—Her Excellency accompanied by the Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder visits refugee camps at Chembur and Pawai.

10-10 a.m.—12-10 p.m.—His Excellency calls on H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station and Flag Officer Commanding R.I.N on H.M.S. "Norfolk" and also visits H.M.I.S. "Kistna" and H.M.I.S. "Cauvery."

11-15 a.m.—Her Excellency meets the Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee at the Secretariat.

11-50 a.m.—Her Excellency meets members of women's organisations at Sunderbai Hall.

4-45 p.m.—Municipal Reception by the Mayor of Bombay at the Hanging Gardens.

CENTRAL PLANNING FOR BASIC INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

lective wisdom and experience which this Conference represents for evolving practical measures which will speedily eliminate these bottlenecks in the way of full production of our industries.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY

I should mention here that, in view of its importance, the promotion of stable relations between labour and management in particular by calling for a truce in lockouts and strikes until the present crisis is over, will be the subject of further discussions on the 18th December.

NEW ROLE OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES

Government have not been altogether idle in the meantime. They have already decided that two new steel plants each of 500,000 tons capacity with possibility of expansion to a million tons should be set up under the auspices of the State as early as possible. And this Conference will be followed immediately by the meeting of a Committee fully representative of our great Steel Works which will advise us on the lines to follow. Government also intend to consider the possibility of utilising the spare capacity of our Ordnance Factories which were remodelled and expanded beyond recognition in war time, for meeting the needs of industry.

One of the most important problems facing industry is the paucity of competent technical personnel. It pays better to engage a foreign expert on £2,000 a year to train a dozen talented young Indians in the country itself than to send the same dozen overseas for similar training at a cost of £8,000 a year. We are also taking steps for maintaining a register of technically qualified men whom Industry may absorb. The success of this scheme will depend on the response we receive from Industry.

Leaving aside any theoretical discussion on the issues of State-ownerships versus private enterprise, Central Planning for the basically important industries is essential from the point of view of conservation of limited capital resources and foreign exchange, avoiding wasteful competition and securing regional development which would advance the standard of living in the country as a whole and ensure a proper dispersal of industries throughout India. Central planning necessarily involves certain controls, such as regulation of prices and profits and the wages and conditions of labour. A tentative list of the industries which appear suitable for Central planning will no doubt be considered by you. It is for you to recommend to Government which of them should be State-owned, partially State-owned or owned entirely by private enterprise. We have also to consider the nature and extent of the participation of foreign capital and management which will be allowed in our country by the Central Government on conditions to be determined by them in the interests of our economic advancement and safety.

I would welcome suggestions from the Conference regarding the machinery it would expect Government to set up for advising them on some of the vital matters I have discussed, dealing with our immediate, short-term and long-term programme. I am most anxious that our long-term plans for industrial development will be ready in a precise and concrete form by April 1948, so that we may be in a position to send out a special Mission to visit foreign countries with a view quickly to obtaining assistance in regard to plant and machinery and technical personnel. Meanwhile every one of us, Government, Industry Labour and the public should do everything possible to speed up production to the maximum of our capacity and not allow any party or other extraneous consideration to sabbotage this great and united effort. The efforts of those who are represented here will and must be harnessed with the programme of expansion envisaged by the Ministries of Food, Agriculture and Works, Mines and Power, thus leading to a planned and progressive reconstruction of India's economic structure.

STEEL PLANT FOR MADRAS

Mr. Sitaram Reddy (Madras) appealed to the Government of India to consider again why one steel unit sponsored by them should not be located in Madras. With the establishment of the iron and steel industry, the province would be able to proceed also with the exploitation of the substantial deposits of bauxite and magnesium in the province.

Mr. Reddy urged that just as 10 per cent. of mill cloth was allowed to be exported out of India, the same percentage of handloom production should also be earmarked for export.

LABOUR SUPPORT

Shri Hariharnath Shastri on behalf of the National Trade Union Congress, assured its "complete support in the successful prosecution of the industrial policy of the state. He added: "We have no doubts in our minds that if the working class is to gain its rightful place in the new set up of our country it must shoulder its responsibility and stand by the whole community in tiding over the crisis that ourt country is confronted with". He agreed that "there should be a ban on all industrial strikes and that all efforts of the nation but on concentration towards securing maximum production. I may assure you that the working class in this country shares this anxiety and is willing to do its utmost".

URGENT PROBLEM

Sir Ardeshir Dalal said that the country today was not the development of the new industries, but to try to regain what we had already lost and to try to work up to the production which had shown such a catastrophic fall in recent years. "The main thing is to remove as quickly as possible the scarcity in respect of essential commodities, particularly food, housing and clothing. The three main bottlenecks in connection with these which have been pointed out are transport, raw materials and labour".

He fully supported the Government's suggestion with regard to rationalisation of indigenous production of raw materials. The order of priority, he suggested should be that the raw materials which are required for industries should have first priority. Capital equipment and spare parts for existing plants should have next priority and capital equipment for augmenting the supply of raw material in the immediate future should have subsequent priority.

He urged the Government to consider the possibility of negotiating a Commodities Loan from America and need of exercising greater care in the utilisation of our scarce exchange resources. He hoped Government would take early steps to appoint a Priority Board as recommended by the Neogy Committee.

He doubted if for the three-year short-term planning India would require foreign exchange of the magnitude of Rs 200 crores. He did not think we would be able to make use of all that foreign exchange in view of the difficulties of getting capital, raw material and so on.

He said that it was quite possible, with the proper help of the ordnance factories, to make immediate progress in the matter of industrial development. The equipment in some of them was as good as in any factory in the world.

CAPITAL SHY

Mr. G. D. Birla said: At present, the feeling among the industrialists was to give their wholehearted co-operation to the Government in any plan that they might prepare for the betterment of the masses.

Mr. Birla deplored the decrease in production during the last few years and said: "If favourable circumstances are created, in the next five years, if you work hard and invest ten to fifteen crores in suitable industries, we could raise the standard of living by at least 20 per cent, if not more, and that would lay the foundation for future expansion. But what is needed is proper planning and favourable circumstances".

Referring to the difficulties in obtaining capital for investment in industries, Mr. Birla said: "It is not possible for ever the best board composed of the top industrialists to float any decent concern with any reasonable expectation of getting capital. The fact remains that at present it has become impossible either for the Government or for private enterprise to get money for the purpose of creating new industries. After all, whether it is Government, or private enterprise, if you want to get money, money has to be produced savings have to be promoted and investment has to be encouraged. Those circumstances are entirely [illegible] today.

[illegible] speaking on behalf of the Indian Federation of Labour hoped that as a result of the Conference and the assurance from the labour side of complete co-operation in speeding up production, the employers and Government would do all in their power to see that strikes did not occur. She fully supported the suggestion made by the Labour minister that there should be joint production committees and urged Government to adopt a bold policy for improving the conditions of workers. Machinery must be set up for immediate settlement of disputes.

AGENCY TO EXECUTE PLANS

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Bombay Government, said: "Both the Central and the Provincial Governments should create a whole-time agency to give all round assistance to industries and be responsible for the implementation of such industrial plans as the Governments in question have decided on. This agency will be responsible for ensuring that the required targets set are fulfilled."

Dr. B. C. Roy pointed out that the time has come when the Government should make up its mind to allow industrial concerns to give the shareholders only a certain portion of the profits. It is necessary to distribute the remainder of the profits between workers and consumers."

Dr. Syed Mahmud (Bihar) asked Government not to charge licensee's duties on the plants which were proposed to be put up in Bihar for power alcohol, benzol and similar other things. In Britain, the Government not only charged no duty at all on benzol, but they gave perhaps six pence per gallon on benzol produced. He made a number of suggestions for improving the transport of coal.

For your protection fit LifeGuard tubes. Limited supplies available from your dealer

No. 127

DO YOUR
X-MAS SHOPPING
OF
CHILDREN'S-WEAR
AT
'beatrice'
"LA CITADELLE" QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Further Rise In Cotton Prices On Active Buying

BULLION MARKET STEADY WITH RESTRICTED BUSINESS

BOMBAY, Dec. 15

There was fairly large unofficial business today and January delivery opened at about Rs. 504 and declined at Rs. 498 and rallied at Rs. 501.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have issued a communique to all mills reminding that it will be an offence if they pay for their purchases anything above the ceiling prices fixed by the Government.

The market officially opened at Rs. 500/8 and declined at Rs 497/8 on moderate realising March was quoted at Rs. 494

Later on there was further selling and January declined at Rs. 496 while March business was done at Rs. 493.

The market declined at Rs. 494/12 when mills again came to buy and the market hardened at Rs. 503 and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	.....	502	0 0
I.C.C. March	.....	496	12 0
I.C.C. May	.....	502	0 0
I.C.C. July	.....	508	8 0
I.C.C. Sept.	.....	512	12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

	Hi.	Low	Closing.
Jan.	501	494-1/2	500-1/4
March	495-1/2	492	495-1/4
May	500-1/2	496-1/2	500-1/4
July	507	503-1/2	506-3/4
Sept.	511-1/2	508-1/2	511
Karachi 4 F Jan.			55-8-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.
Indian Cotton January Contract is 1678 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Jamnadas Baxi, a member of the Exchange.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec 15.

The Bullion Market opened late owing to some difficulties in settlement. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 169/8 and improved at Rs. 169/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 169/10. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 105/13 and steadied at Rs 105/12. Ready Gold was also quoted at Rs. 105/12.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p
Forward Silver	169	8	0
Forward Gold	106	2	6
Sovereigns	68	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The produce market was quiet today under scattered realising. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 149/4 and improved at Rs. 149/12 but later declined at Rs 148/8 on profit-taking. Ready Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 33/4 Groundnuts Khandesh quality ready were quoted at Rs. 32/5. Bold December-January were quoted at Rs. 31/7 and February-March at Rs 31/6. Oil December Rs. 17/14 and January Rs 17/12 Linseed Ready Rs. 29/8 and February-March Rs 29/5

Later on there was further selling and Castorseeds May closed at Rs. 147/8.

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, Dec. 15.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 185/195; Fibre Garbled 125; Ungarbled 115; Cocoanuts Raw 115/120; Dry 155/160; Cocoanut Oil 420; Copra Office 295; Dilpasand 310; Madrasnottam 325; Pepper Wynaad 750; Country 720; Dry Ginger Chernad 260; Ernad 250; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 60/63; Junglewood 28/31; Vellapine 46/52; Benteak 55/60; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 2/8/3; Teak 12/18; Rosewood 12/20.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 6/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B O Rate T T Rs 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 4/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 3550
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 3650
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305
Java Banks Selling I I D D
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 1/4.
New York/London Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 1/8 to 4.03 1/4
London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.
London Discts 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p. c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1/2 p c 3 months 1/2 p c 6 months 3/4 p c 12 months 1-1/4 p. c.
Tone:—Easy.

Worth Street Review

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (U.P.A.): A United Press review of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market for the week ended today shows that buyers, seeking cotton goods in Worth Street this week, extended their inquiries into the fourth-quarter of next year as they watched raw cotton prices advance to 36-1/2 cents per pound, the highest price achieved this season.

Dress manufacturers booked a large quantity of popular 80 square four yard construction for the fourth period. Uncertainty over the future cost of raw cotton and wage rates made some producers unwilling to venture that far ahead.

Sheeting producers reported increasing demand from exporters, converters, drapery manufacturers and furniture trade at higher prices. Prices in the sheeting group averaged unchanged to as much as one cent per yard higher.

Producers indicated little goods were available this side of the second-quarter next year. They said sheeting buyers in fact were beginning to face a tight supply situation similar to that in printcloth.

While most other consumers pressed their inquiry for goods, the bag trade continued to be outstandingly laggard on the buying side. Unwillingness of finished bag users to order ahead and their reluctance to add to stocks before the year end inventory taking, curbed interest from the container field.

Besides printcloths, larger hardages of pocketing twills were reported to have been sold for the fourth-quarter delivery to the garment trade. In drills, coating and shoe trades bought substantial quantities at firm prices but generally supplies were curtailed because of the fact that looms in this category were switched to other constructions sometime ago.

The dominant feature in rayons was the announcement of 10 per cent increase in yarn prices by a leading producer and indications that other producers would follow suit.

38 U. P. TOWNS TO BE DE-RATIONED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14 (API): In pursuance of their policy of gradual decontrol, the Provincial Government have decided to de-ration 38 towns with effect from January 1, 1948, says a Press Note.

The Press Note adds: In view of the pressing need for the maximum production of sugar, the Provincial Government do not propose to impose any restrictions on the quantity of cane to be crushed by the Vacuum Pan Sugar factories in the United Provinces during the 1947-48 crushing season

BANKING COMPANIES ORDINANCE AMENDED

The Banking Companies (East Punjab and Delhi) Ordinance 1947, which requires banks under moratorium to pay 10 per cent of the deposits, does not contain any provision regarding payment of drafts issued by the banks before the date of the moratorium. A number of representations have been received from the holders of such drafts, and after careful consideration the Government of India have decided that payments against such drafts should be allowed to the same extent as in the case of deposits. An amending Ordinance has accordingly been issued today (December 13, 1947) to provide for payments up to 30 per cent of the amount of the draft or Rs. 750, whichever is less, during the three months' period of the moratorium

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (U.P.A.): A United Press of America review of the New York Cotton Exchange for the week ended today showed that futures climbed to the highest levels of the season this week, getting within striking distance of 36-3/4 cent level mark, reflecting broadening export inquiries and tightening spot situation.

At Saturday's close the list ruled 38 to 67 points—or 1.75 to 3.35 dollars—per bale higher than in the previous week.

Taking the higher Government crop estimate in its stride, prices pushed ahead under renewed trade mill and exporter buying, touched off by increasing domestic demand for textiles and the belief that approval of the foreign aid programme will spell heavier shipments of raw cotton overseas. The outstanding development of the week was the announcement that a group of commercial banks were attempting to work out a plan with the Army to provide Japan with a loan to finance purchases of 200,000 bales of raw cotton. Supplementary inquiries came from France, Italy, Germany and Korea with the amounts desired ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 bales. On the Japan deal, banking institutions would be protected by the pledge of Japanese gold and jewels. While the deal ran into some legal complications, it was expected in the event of prolonged delay the Government might enter the market next month to buy between 50,000 and 100,000 bales for shipment to Japan under army control.

The Government's final crop report of the season placed the yield at 11,694,000 bales. Prices jolted for a while since the figure came about 250,000 bales above trade expectations and compared with 11,505,000 bales reported during the previous month. Afterwards, replacement buying came in on the belief that the increase was not great enough to materially change the overall statistical picture. Statisticians reckoned the total supply for the season at a little more than 14,000,000 bales. The trading pace slackened and prices turned somewhat irregular in the final sessions of the week, reflecting uncertainty as to what Congress might do on the anti-inflation programme, especially proposals to roll back prices and curb speculative trading in commodities.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau estimated that domestic consumption of all cotton during November reached 745,000 bales compared with 826,000 bales in October and 878,000 bales during November last year. The decrease from October was disappointing at first, but later traders pointed out that there were 3-1/2 less working days during November. Moreover, the daily rate of use of 38,700 bales during November was the best for any month since last April.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE (Reuter): Two Russian propaganda films have been drawing big Chinese audiences at the Jubilee Theatre, Singapore.

Both films are technicolour documentaries produced in Moscow.

The first which has a Chinese commentary, shows the May Day celebrations at the huge Moscow stadium, some of the athletes who represent every state of the Soviet Union appear on the sports field with rifles and bayonets.

A number of close-up shots show the facial expressions of Marshal Stalin who views both the military and physical culture displays from two stone "pyramids."

A theatre official said the films were two of many imported from Hongkong since the war.

The British National anthem is not played at the Jubilee theatre at the end of the current Russian films.

ANTI-SUICIDE BUREAU

SYDNEY (Reuter): In Elizabeth Street, Sydney, there is an Anti-Suicide Bureau.

It has been going on for over 20 years, and the Salvation Army which runs it, says it has prevented many suicides. Many destitute unmarried mothers, deserted husbands, ex-gaolbirds—all sorts of people who are in strife and want a lift up—go to the bureau.

The bureau is in charge of Major E. Pentecost, aged 59, formerly a London constable. He says he has found that the people who threaten suicide are the least likely to do it.

"Although you know that, you have to discourage people from talking about it. Its wrong psychology. You tell them. 'But surely suicide is the last thing you would come at,' and they start believing themselves."

Major Pentecost sees about 60 people in his office each week. They have family troubles, financial worries—almost anything. "It is my job to tell them how to go on living and what they can do to pull themselves together," says the Major. "It is the most interesting job I have ever had."

Manufacture Of Automatic Telephone Equipment In India

Standing Finance Committee Approves Important Schemes

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (API): Manufacure of telephone equipment in India, development of broadcasting, revival of Information Films of India and the setting up of a Bureau of Standards of Medical Institutions formed the subjects of important schemes approved by the Standing Finance Committee which met in New Delhi on December 13 and 14, 1947, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Minister of Finance.

The scheme for the manufacture of automatic telephone equipment and stores in India revealed that negotiations are in progress with some leading industrialists in the country for the setting up of a factory produce such telephone equipment as at present is being imported. The necessary machinery patent rights and technical assistance will have to be procured from abroad. If the scheme materialises India should be in a position to make automatic telephone equipment within three years.

To improve the telephone service in Delhi, it is proposed to provide a new 4,000-line automatic unit in the Lothian Exchange in place of the existing one of 1670 lines which was installed in 1923.

8-YEAR PLAN FOR BROADCASTING

From humble beginnings 20 years ago with two small transmitters at Calcutta and Bombay, broadcasting in India now aims at providing a programme for every person in the country in his own language and one which could be picked up with an inexpensive receiver.

To implement this plan, the Government have, in the first place, formulated an eight-year programmee the highlights of which are: Provision of new medium wave transmitters at Nagpur, Bezwada, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Dharwar, Gauhati (or Shillong) and Calicut; construction of studio buildings at Madras and Calcutta; installation of medium-wave transmitters at various centres for Urban and rural programmes strengthening of the Research Department; and the establishment of a staff training school in New Delhi.

Forming life in each province in its many fields of endeavour is one of the main purposes of the scheme to revive Information Films of India and Indian News Parade. Each Governor's province will be 'covered' by a cameraman of the Government's news reel organisation, which is expected to begin distribution of films early next year. In addition cameraman will be stationed at Delhi and one extra photographer will work at the Headquarters Office at Bombay. For the 'shooting' of short films six units are to be set up — four to produce documentaries for cinemas, one for special films for external distribution and one for rural area 'specials' The five distribution centres will be Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow and Nagpur.

The Government of India feel that the interests of the country will be best served by the setting up of a Government organisation for the production and distribution of news reels, and that the exhibition of these news reels should be made compulsory.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION

To serve as a reservoir of knowledge and research which would help to present a true picture of the various aspects of life in India is one of the main functions of the Research and Reference Division of the Ministry of Information and Bradcasting which is shortly to be revived. Its other main purpose will be to collect material and prepare studies on foreign subjects.

It is planned to divide the research work into seven section—India, Pakistan Russia, America and Europe, Britain and Commonwealth countries, Far East, middle East. The importance of a good library for such work is obvious.

The Standing Finance Committee sanctioned expenditure for the appointment of staff.

It was pointed out to the Standing Finance Committee that the proposal for the establishment of a Bureau of Standards for Medical Institutions to act as a centre for hospital standards formed part of the five year development plan drawn up by the Ministry of Health in accordance with the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee.

The Bureau's functions would be to prepare standard schedules of hospital equipment and standard plans, of rooms, departments and hospital units, to carry out research in building and running costs of hospitals and to maintain a reference library of hospital plans, photographs, books, periodicals etc.

NEW COTTON TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Investigation of the mineral resources of India will be the aim of an organisation that is being set up under the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. This research institute, which will begin to function in March 1948 under Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, will direct scientific investigation of India's mineral resources from three points, physical, chemical and geological.

The Government of Mysore having given the institute eleven acres of land for its site and the institute having obtained from private contributions a sum of Rs. 408,000. The Standing Finance Committee sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. three lakhs for the scheme.

Preparations are under way for the establishment of a Cotton Textile Research Institute at Ahmedabad, expenditure on which was approved by the Standing Finance Committee.

Improving materials used in the textile industry and its products will be a primary object of the Ahmedabad Institute. A special task will be to conduct research of a medical nature with particular attention to the welfare of workers employed in the industry.

The Standing Finance Committee

(Continued from Col. 7)

also approved a grant for the establishment of a Regional Sericultural Research Station at Kollegal, in Madras presidency.

DONATION TO ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

A grant of Rs. ten lakhs by Government to Allahabad University on the occasion of its diamond jubilee as a token of appreciation of the work done by the University was sanctioned. The donation will be earmarked for the development of the study of scientific and technical subjects and on research.

The Committee also sanctioned a grant to the Ramakrishna Mission to find a suitable permanent building for its Institute of culture.

Fresh plant and equipment is to be installed in the Government of India's new mint at Alipore, construction of which, suspended during the war, has now been resumed. Sanction for this expenditure was obtained from the Standing Finance Committee.

Other schemes approved included a grant to the Government of Orissa for its new capital project, investment by Government in air transport companies, creation of the Indian Foreign Service and the Indian Administrative Service, creation of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and Ministry without protfolio and appointment of Indian High Commissioners in Canada and Pakistan.

Protective Tariff And Sugar De-Control

All-India Food Preservers Association's Resolutions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (A. P. I.): The two-day session of the All-India Food Preservers' Associations Executive Committee which concluded here today decided to send an urgent deputation to apprise the Government of India of the steps they should take to reserve the industry from the extraordinary situation in which it has been placed owing to the decontrol of sugar.

The Committee resolved that the recently passed protective tariff to the fruit reservation industry as recommended by the Tariff Board should also apply to the empire countries, as the Tariff Boards recommendations were based on the Australian prices. The committee felt that "not only will all the benefits of protective tariff, even if given to the extent of 40 per cent, 60 per cent or 80 per cent, be nullified by the rise in price of sugar due to decontrol, but the industry would be in a position worse than ever before if the rise was as high as Rs. 38/7 per maund.

HOW FRESH and CLEAN MY MOUTH FEELS when I use Colgate Dental Cream!

After every meal, I brush my teeth with Colgate Dental Cream to keep my teeth bright and clean, my whole mouth fresh, perfumed! And I know too that my breath will not offend, because Colgate's foam gets into the crevices between the teeth and removes the decaying food particles that cause much bad breath.

Colgate Dental Cream cleans and polishes teeth without harm to delicate enamel or irritation to tender gums. That's why I use it regularly and frequently, at least twice a day!

NO BAD BREATH BEHIND HER SPARKLING SMILE!

Hope A Reality

Would it help to have that hope a reality ?

How far in later life will you maintain your full earning power ?

Wouldn't you be happier to-day if you know that you need not depend on any one for a comfortable home—and money of your own ?

Bring reality to your hopes for future comfort and security right now by taking out a Depositors' Benefit Insurance Co's policy at low premium, with high bonuses and without medical examination.

THE DEPOSITORS' BENEFIT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Central Bank Buildings Fort BOMBAY.

How to get more out of Clothes?
Jaykay
FABRICS
IS THE ANSWER
The easy-spending spree is about over. More and more people are asking: "Am I getting full value from each of my hard-earned Rupees?"
This is India's post-war mood, and it adds up to something to what JAYKAY fabrics offer in full measure for your money.
THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY

MUTT AND JEFF—Billy Conn Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet — By BUD FISHER

EVERY TIME MY GIRL, ENCEE, KISSED ME TONIGHT I FELL OUT OF THIS WINDOW!
CAN SHE KISS! OH, BOY! NOW I KNOW I'M REALLY IN LOVE WITH ENCEE!
HOW DO YOU KNOW?
THAT LAST KISS! IT WAS A HONEY! IT REALLY SENT ME OUT OF THIS WORLD!
HOW COME YOU GOT SUCH A BIG KICK OUT OF THE LAST ONE!
HER POP CAUGHT ME!
CLOUD
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS.

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted suitable match for a good looking Bhatnagar girl, studying in M.A. and belonging to a very respectable family. Contact Box No. 7703, "Bombay Chronicle".

Brahmin virgin girl highly accomplished, B.A., age 26, fair complexion, invites correspondence, view matrimony. C/o. Post Box 563, Poona. 7689

PERSONAL ADLETS

Will Mr. P. C. Khosla, Ex Gandhi Park, Lahore, please communicate with Mr. J. Bursik, Batanagar, West Bengal. Urgent. 6529

What is the unique thing to give this season? If that's your problem why not give the "People's Set" Radio? In a beautiful X'mas packing at Rs. 95/-, it will make an ideal X'mas Gift. Available at Fazalbhoy's, 16, New Queen's Road Bombay. (6481)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Linotype Operators for a Daily Newspaper. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 4444 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Monotype Keyboard Operators, English as well as Gujerati. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3333 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Ambitious boys and girls for a running Hindi Film concern in Bombay. Excellent prospects. Write Box No. 7699, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

A young Matriculate wants immediate employment. Please communicate Box No. 7701, "Bombay Chronicle".

Young Matriculate wants work (any kind) after 6 evening onwards. Please contact Box No. 7698, "Bombay Chronicle"

MEDICAL ADLET

Free: Free God's Gift Medicine for Piles: V. P. Charge Re. 1/- only, full course Rs. 5/- V.P. and Packing Extra. Write in English. Menka Debi, 19, S. N Bannerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462A

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential Agents to Sell the remaining Ordinary Shares (still available at par) of Indian Collieries Ltd., owning 1st class Colliery properties in Jharia. Dividend declared in 1946, the very 1st year of the Company's start—5 per cent (tax-free) Apply sharp to Managing Agents at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, the Registered Hd., Office of the Company. 6528

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

Standard 1939 Model 12 H. P. 1 cylinder, convertible, 4-seater owner driven, mechanically sound Tel. No. 41526 Box No 100A "Bombay Chronicle"

MOTOR LORRIES FOR SALE

Ford and Chevrolet Trucks 3 1/2 Tons 1941 Model Chevrolet Truck 3/4 Ton 1939 Model with Passenger Body and Manchester Truck 1930 Model. Enquire Tel. 61453 or see Kurla Vihar Rd., Kantharia Stables, Old Kurla. 7704

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180- Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S cables all sizes good discounts for quantities Apply Box No 3985 "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a 1945 Fort Truck hitherto used as a passenger bus. Sparingly used and in perfect condition. The vehicle may be inspected on any working day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at Commerce House, Ballard Estate. Tenders to be addressed to the Seamen's Welfare Officer, Commerce House, Ballard Estate. 6531

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from recognised and experienced Handling Contractors for unloading and loading, sorting, stacking, etc., of various steel materials, pig iron, scrap Agrico tools, etc., at the Company's various stockyards, as under:—

Cawnpore—15/281, Civil Lines.
Jullunder—Grand Trunk Road.
Ahmedabad—Post Box No. 130, Karnaj Building, Bhadra.
Secunderabad—69/E & F, Kingsway.
Karachi—Wood Street.
Bombay—New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
Nagpur—Velloz Building, Kingsway.
Madras—Oriental Buildings, 108, Armenian Street.
Vizianagram—Cantonment.

Intending tenderers may obtain tender forms, which also contain the terms and conditions, from the Branch Office or Offices to which they wish to submit their quotations. The last date for submitting tenders is the 9th January, 1948 and should be posted to the Branch Offices concerned. 6520

PUBLIC NOTICES

SUEDES AND LETHERETTES LIMITED. BANGALORE (MYSORE)

THE DIRECTORS have pleasure in announcing that the share list opened at 10 a.m. on 15-12-1947 was immediately closed since the shares offered to the public were over-subscribed.

MADRAS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD.
Managing Agents.

Phone No: 41233

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Calcutta, the 26th November, 1947.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1948, to Friday, the 16th January, 1948, both days inclusive.

A. R. CHISHOLM.
Managing Director.

6518

PUBLIC NOTICE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
EXCHANGE CONTROL

AS A RESULT of the agreement recently signed between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan under which the current foreign exchange earnings of each Dominion will be retained in separate accounts as from the 1st January, 1948, it has become necessary to place certain restrictions on the foreign exchange dealings of residents in one Dominion with banks (authorised to deal in foreign exchange) situated in the other.

Exporters should therefore note that on and after the 1st January, 1948, the export proceeds of goods shipped from ports in India regardless of their origin and the place of residence of the exporter, must be realised through the medium of a bank authorised to deal in foreign exchange in India, and may not be realised through an authorised dealer in Pakistan. Similarly the proceeds of exports from ports in Pakistan may only be realised through authorised dealers in Pakistan. Special facilities are being given for exports through Chittagong to continue to be financed by banks in Calcutta for a limited period to give exporters time to make the necessary arrangements for the finance of their shipments with banks in Pakistan.

Importers should note that on and after the 1st January, 1948, remittances in payment of imports may only be made through the medium of a bank in the Dominion in whose territory the port through which they were imported is situated, regardless of the final destination of the goods or the place of residence of the importer, or the date of import.

On and after the 1st January, 1948, banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange in India will only be permitted to sell foreign exchange (for purposes other than in payment of imports) to persons resident in India, and banks in Pakistan will similarly only be permitted to sell foreign exchange to persons resident in that Dominion.

The new arrangements do not involve any restriction on the transfer of rupee funds from one Dominion to the other by residents of India or Pakistan.

It should be noted that remittances made by persons resident in places outside India and Pakistan, to persons resident in either territory must be made through a bank situated in the territory in which the beneficiary lives. On and after 1st January, 1948, banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange in India will not be permitted to effect payment of drafts or telegraphic transfers received from banking correspondents overseas, if the beneficiary is resident in a Dominion other than that in which the authorised dealer is situated. Exporters in India or Pakistan who have in the past received payment for their goods by direct remittances or under rupee letters of credit, made or opened through authorised dealers in a Dominion other than the one in which the port of shipment is situated, should make arrangements for payments to be made through banks in the territory from which exports actually are made.

H. D. CAYLEY.
Deputy Controller.

Bombay, 15th December, 1947. 6525

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)
NOTICE.

CAST IRON SLEEPER PLATES AND POTS AND FITTINGS FOR RAILWAYS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cast Iron Sleeper Plates, Pots and Fittings to the Railways during the period 1st February, 1948 to 31st March, 1949.

2. Tenders are being invited in India only.

3. Applications for copies of tender documents should be made to the Secretary, Railway Board, New Delhi.

Tender documents will be supplied at Rs. 2/- per set.

4. Tenders will be received up to and opened in the Office of the Director, Civil Engineering, Railway Board, New Delhi, at 11 a.m. on Thursday 15th January, 1948.

S. S. RAMASUBBAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

New Delhi,
The 12th December, 1947. 6521

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Members of all communities including women for the following posts. The candidates selected will be on probation for one year.

1. Three Statistical Computors on Rs. 120-8-200-10/2-220: Graduates with knowledge of Statistical Computation and use of Calculating machines.

2. Three Laboratory Assistants on Rs. 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220: Graduates in Biology or Physical Sciences or Geology.

3. One Ethnological Assistant on Rs. 80-5-120-E. B.-8-200-10/2-220: Graduate in Anthropology with some knowledge of the handling of Museum Specimens.

4. One Gallery Assistant on Rs. 55-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130: Graduate in Anthropology.

5. One Painter-markman on Rs. 40-2-60: Able to transcribe lables neatly on specimens etc.

6. Two compositors on Rs. 40-2-60: Able to operate treadle printing machines.

7. One Publication clerk and Proof Reader on Rs. 75-5-125 (subject to revision by the Pay Commission). Graduate with knowledge of proof reading.

8. One Head Artist on Rs. 160-10-300: (a) Experienced in Photography; accurate free hand drawings of Scientific specimens and conversant with the use of microscope, camera lucida etc. (b) Experience of work with Scientific field parties.

9. Two Artists on Rs. 100-5-125-6-155-E.B.-6-185: Proficiency in Photography, accurate free hand drawings of Scientific Specimens and conversant with the use of microscope, camera lucida, etc.

10 One Technical Assistant on Rs. 80-5-120-E. B.-8-200-10/2-220: Science Graduate with experience of biological laboratory work.

11. One Field Assistant on Rs. 80-5-120-E. B.-8-200-10/2-220; Man of active habits, able to work in Scientific field surveys.

12. Two Ethnographical Collectors on Rs. 50-5/2-75; at least Matriculates, smart and physically fit to go with parties in the field.

13. Two Stenographers on Rs. 80-5-120-E.B.8-200-10/2-220; Speed 100 and 40 in Short Hand and Typewriting respectively and good knowledge of English.

14. Two typists on Rs. 55-3-85-E.B. 4-125-5-130; at least Matriculates with speed of 50 words in Typewriting.

15. Two Translators, one in Hindi and the other in Tamil on Rs. 160-10-330: Graduates capable of translating popular scientific articles in simple chaste language. These posts are at present temporary up to 29th February, 1948 but are likely to be made permanent.

All the above posts carry usual dearness allowances prescribed by the Government of India. Selected candidates will be called for interview at their own expense. Applications stating age and qualifications, etc., should reach the Director, Anthropological Survey of India, 64, Cantonment, Benares Cantt., not later than the 31st of December, 1947. 6530

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

Annual Contract item costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta before noon on 9th January, 1948.

"SP/E/EST/41/CBS/Pt. II for the supply of 141 Nos. Benches Platform Teakwood Standard to E. I. Railway design".

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy, to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, by money order. No refund is permissible.

Sealed Tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration to the General Manager's Office and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representative.

The tender will be opened in the Office of the Dy. General Manager (Works), E. I. Railway, Calcutta at 12 noon on 9th January, 1948. The tenderers, if they desire, may be present at the time of opening of the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER. 6522

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of sheets Aluminium Half Hard. Tender Form obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1948 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 6519

PUBLIC NOTICES

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES.

THE GOVERNMENT of Halvad-Dhrangadhra State (Kathiawar) wish to announce that they will give all facilities to refugees, who wish to settle in this State.

2. Those who wish to start new industries in the State, will be most welcome to do so and will be given by the Government all encouragement and help.

3. The Durbar will provide suitable land at a very concessional rate in the vicinity of the towns of Dhrangadhra and Halvad for refugees who wish to construct residential houses or establish colonies.

4. Those who wish to avail of these facilities should apply to Dewan, Halvad-Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar). 6532

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

A BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE is being constructed from Barwadih, a Station on the Sone East Bank-Barkakana-Gomoh Section of the E. I. Railway, to Sarmadih in Surguja State, a distance of about 40 miles which has been divided into seven sections from "A" to "G". Tenders are invited for doing all work in Sections "A", "C" and "E" only which are approximately 6 miles each in length. Tenders for each section must be separately submitted and will be separately considered and will include all earthwork, bridges, buildings and other connected works, except that the bridge over the Koel River which is 6 spans of 100 ft. and falls within Section "A" can be separately tendered for, and tender for Section "A" can be submitted either with or without the Koel River Bridge. The approximate cost of works to be done in each section is estimated to be between Rs. 15 lacs to Rs 25 lacs. Tender forms with complete papers, except longitudinal section, can be obtained at Calcutta for a sum of Rupees Fifty (unrefundable) upto the 8th of January, 1948, on any date except a Sunday or a Bank Holiday, between office hours. Longitudinal Sections, each sheet covering a length of about 1 1/2 miles, will be available for sale at the rate of Rs. 4 per sheet. Earnest money at Rs. 20,000 for each of "E", "C" or "A" (with or without Koel River Bridge), and Rs. 10,000 if only the work of the Koel River Bridge is tendered for, will have to be deposited with the Treasurer, E. I. Railway, Calcutta, and the receipt attached with the tender. The final date of submitting the tender will be 12th of January, 1948. The Engineer-in-Chief (Constn) reserves the right to reject any or all tenders received and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, without assigning any reasons.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF
(Constn). 6526

RECRUITMENT OF ARTIFICER APPRENTICES.
for the
ROYAL INDIAN NAVY
1947.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on 22nd December, 1947 for the selection of ARTIFICER APPRENTICES for the Royal Indian Navy.

To be eligible to appear in the competitive examination, a candidate must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination and must not have been born before 1st January 1931 or after 1st January, 1934.

He must also conform to the following minimum physical standards:—

Height 5 feet; Mean chest 29 inches; weight 94 lbs. and normal vision. Glasses may not be worn.

Stipend during Apprenticeship per mensem Rs. 27 1/2-5-42 1/2 with free rations, clothing and accommodation. Dearness and other allowances are admissible under the rules in force.

Period of Training 4 1/2 years. On successful completion of Training, pay scale ranges between Rs. 95 to 250 per mensem depending upon length of service and passing of requisite tests and obtaining requisite certificates.

For further details apply to the nearest recruiting office

The examination will be held simultaneously at Headquarters Recruiting Offices at 95, Bank Road, Ambala; Office Buildings, No. 58, Lucknow; 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta; 3 Climo Road, Poona; Cornwallis Barracks Road, Bangalore and Branch Recruiting Offices at Jullunder, Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Bareilly, Shillong, Belgaum, Bombay, Nagpur, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Candidates will be chosen to fill vacancies for Engine Room Artificers, Electrical Artificers and Ordnance Artificers.

Successful candidates will receive their training in H.M.I.S. SHIVAJI, the Royal Indian Navy Mechanical Training Establishment at Lonavala, near Bombay, before being appointed to ships or shore establishments of the Royal Indian Navy. 6421

NOTICE.

THE MONOPOLY LEASE for collecting export tax on horns and hides of domestic animals of Raigarh State for a period of three years from the 15th January, 1948, will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in his office at Raigarh on Monday the 5th January, 1948 at 3 P.M.

Every bidder has to deposit an earnest money of Rs. 100/- before he is allowed to bid in the auction. The earnest money will be refunded in the case of unsuccessful bidders immediately after the auction is over. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

Further particulars can be had from the Forest Officer, Raigarh State, P.O Raigarh, B.N Rly.

J. N MAHANT.
Diwan, Raigarh State
(6503)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION
Petition No. 629 of 1947.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai PUTLABAI RAMRAO KIRTIKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Khar, Greater Bombay ..... Deceased.

SURENDRA INDRASEN KIRTIKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Prabhu Society, 12th Road, Khar, Greater Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness MAHOMMEDALI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN IYER,
Sealer.

The 9th day of December, 1947.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 6527

AUCTION SALES

THE AUCTION SALE of "Neecha Nagar" advertised for 19th inst. is hereby cancelled.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS BANU MANSION AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, OPPOSITE MUNICIPAL STABLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Mrs. Gulbanubai Moosabhai Dhanji and Mr. Moosabhai Dhunji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagor and pursuant to an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th March, 1947, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY 19th December, 1947, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at our rooms.

Foras freehold land with dwelling house situate on the East side of Dadar Main Road known as Banu Mansion, admeasuring about 281 sq. yds. bearing Street No. 131-131A 133A to C and bounded on the East by the property of Ahmed H. Noormahomed, on the West by Dadar Main Road, on the North by the property of Ahmed H. Noormahomed and on the South by the property of Ramchandra R. Yevlekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the above Solicitors or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KUMBHARWADA ROAD AND 2ND DUNCAN CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees M/s. Mahomed Ahmed Moloobhoy, Sultan Ahmed Moloobhoy and Sheriff Mahomed Moloobhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shahajadidevi, wife of Shamshanker Jaimangal Upadhya and pursuant to the Power of Sale given in the Deed of mortgage dated 26-4-45, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will TODAY TUESDAY, 16th December at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Freehold land with dwelling house, situate at the junction of Kumbharwada Road, and 2nd Duncan Cross Lane, about 278 sq. yards Municipal St. No. 43-47-53 to 63 and bounded on the East by sweepers' passage, on the West by Kumbharwada Road, on the North by Duncan Road 2nd Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Mr. Narayan.

For conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Big Lots of Furniture including Chairs, Tables, charpoys, Almirahs, chest Drawers etc., on THURSDAY, 18th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at F/s Yard, Colaba and on FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at North Kurla Camp, Agra Road between Kurla-Ghatkopar Road, opp Engineering Stores, Kurla, under instructions from the C.R. E. Bombay.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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6, Connaught Road

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